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The Pennsylvania National Guard,
The National Guard Association of
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the 28th Division, A. E. F.

PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMAN *Monthly*

"Reporting for Service, Sir!"

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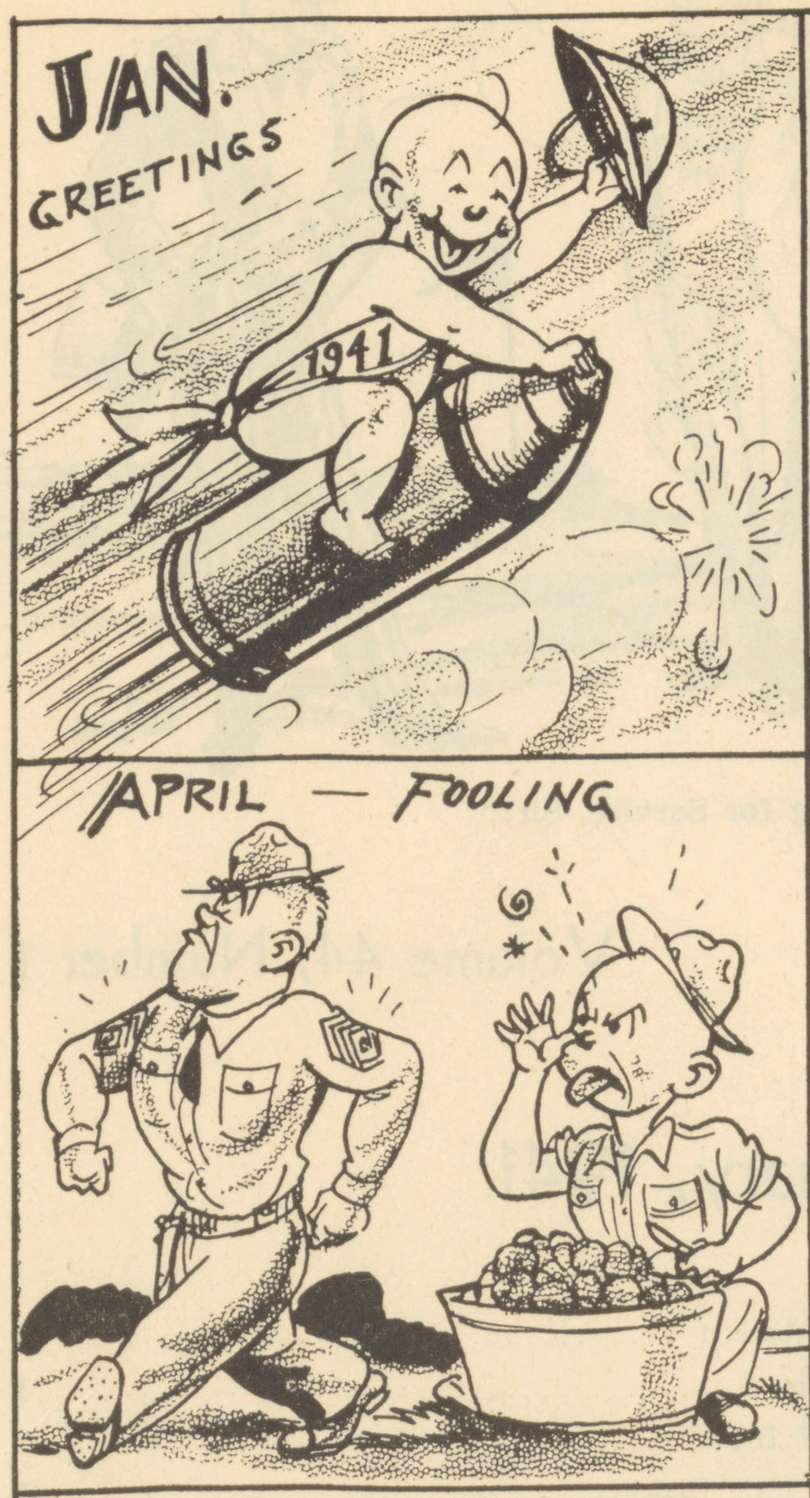
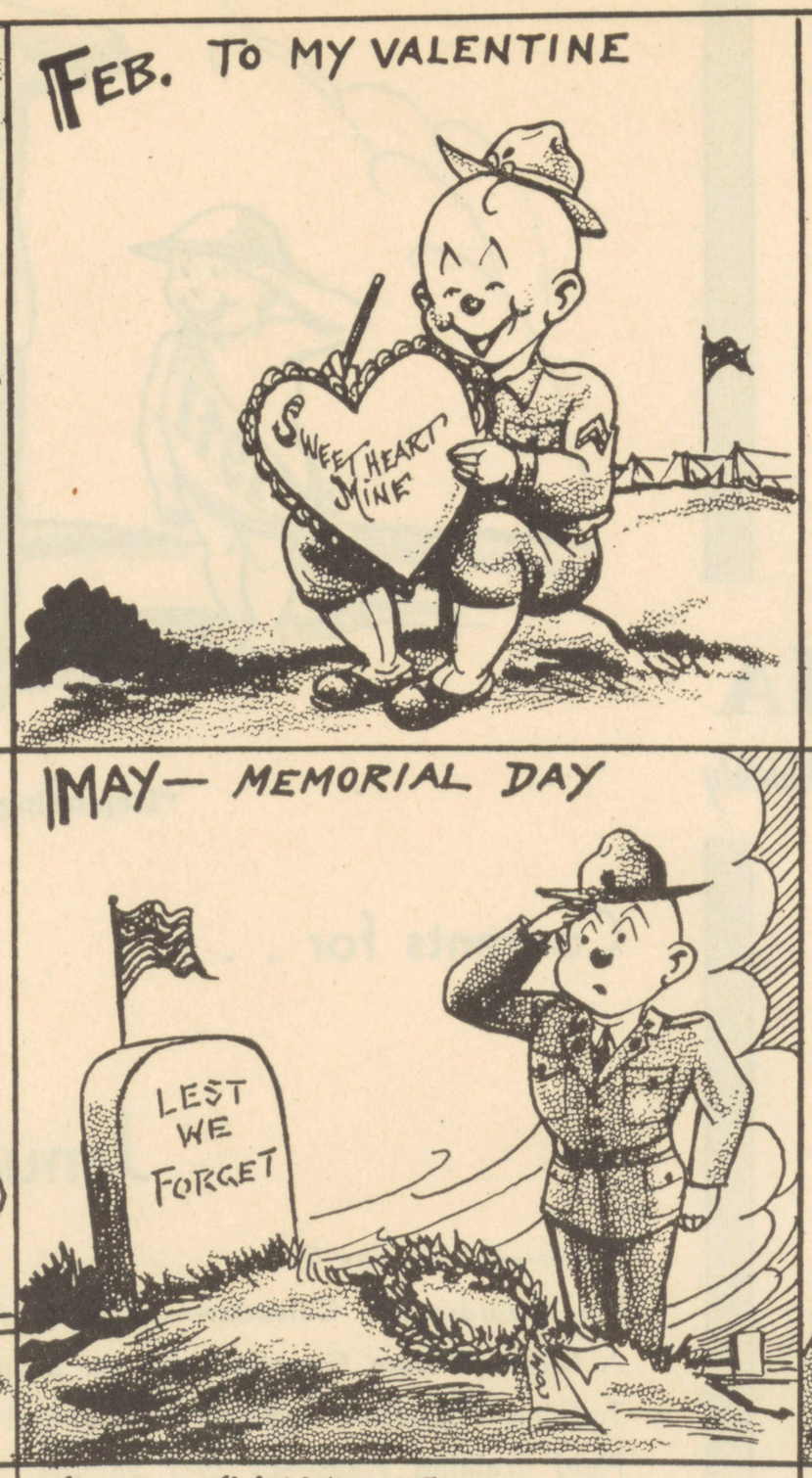
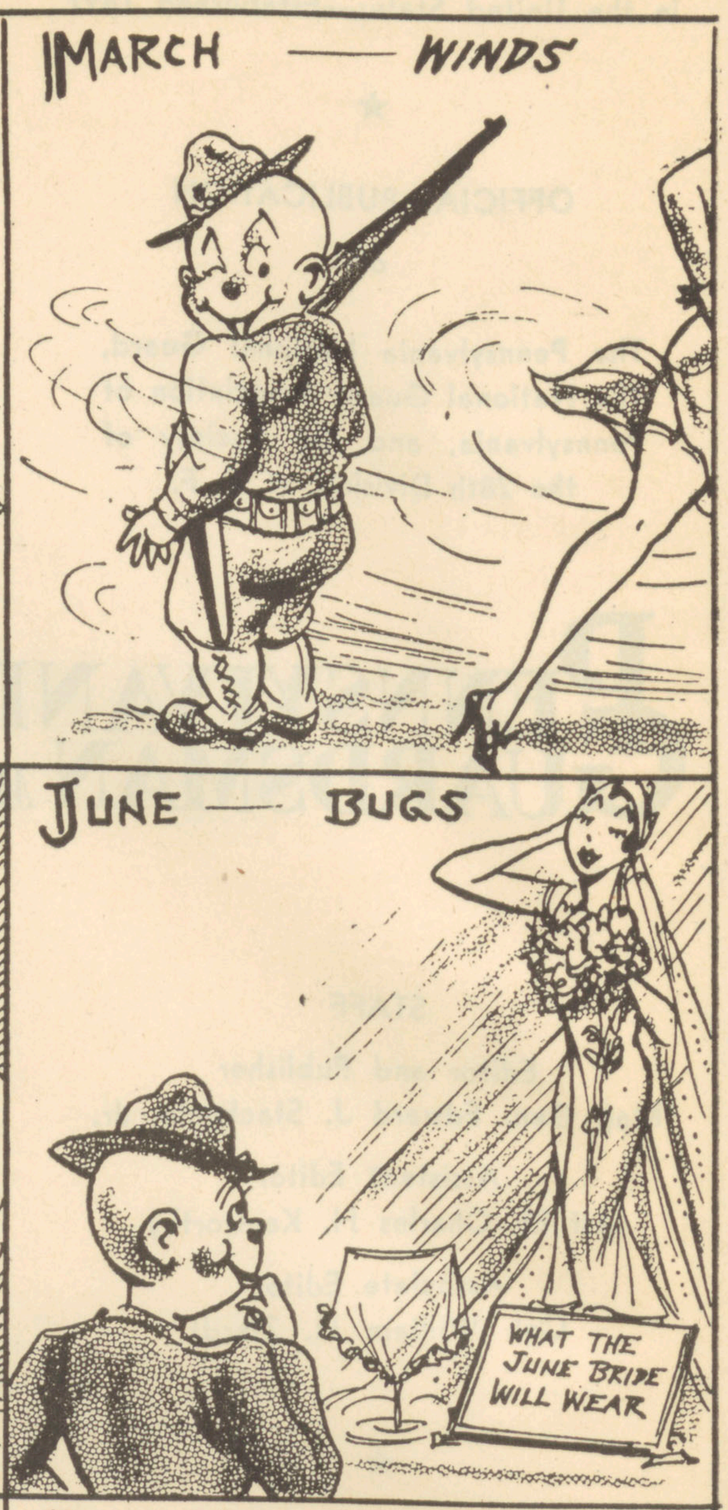
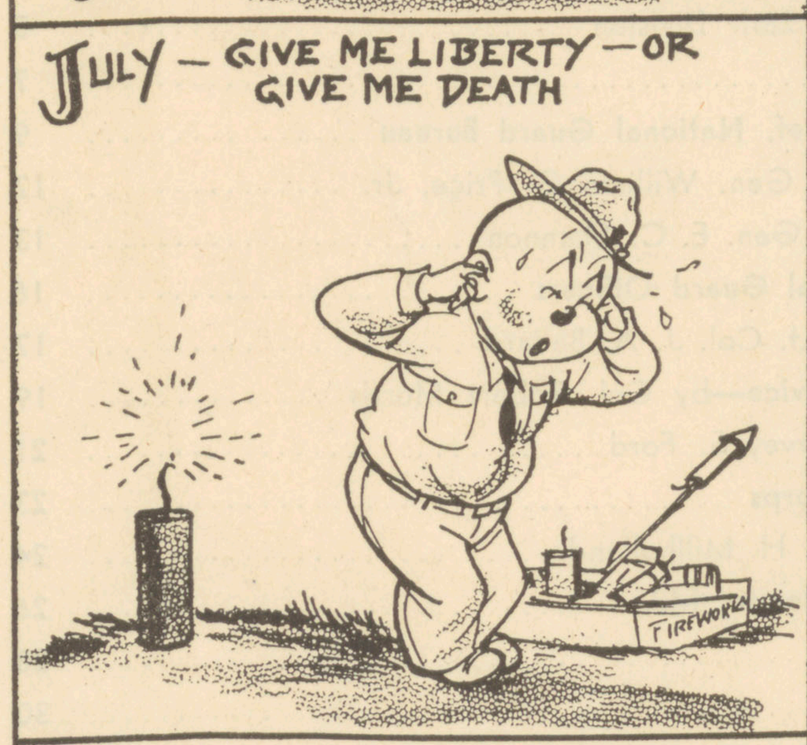
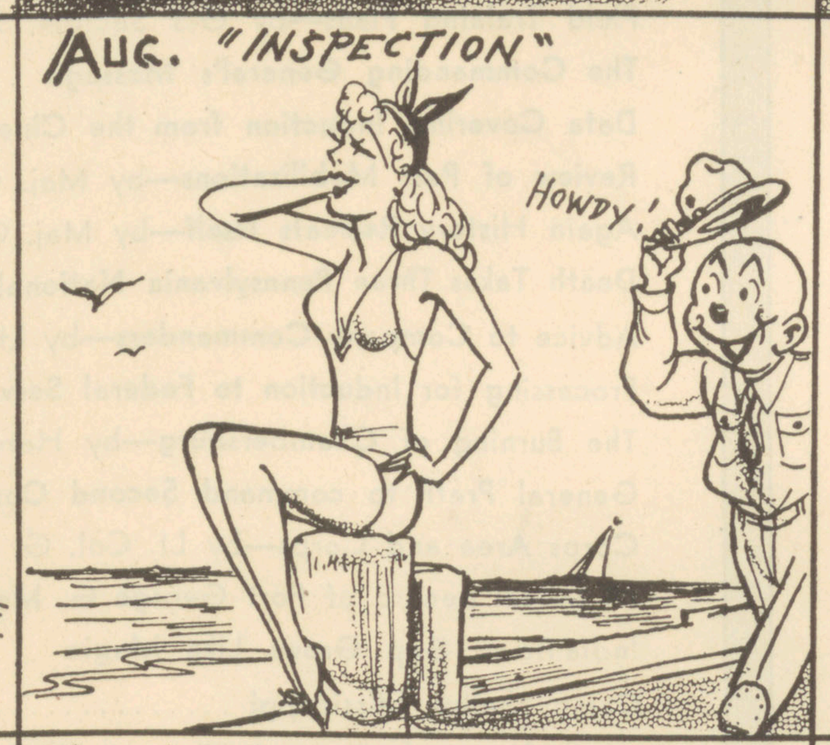
THE GUARDSMAN'S CALENDAR

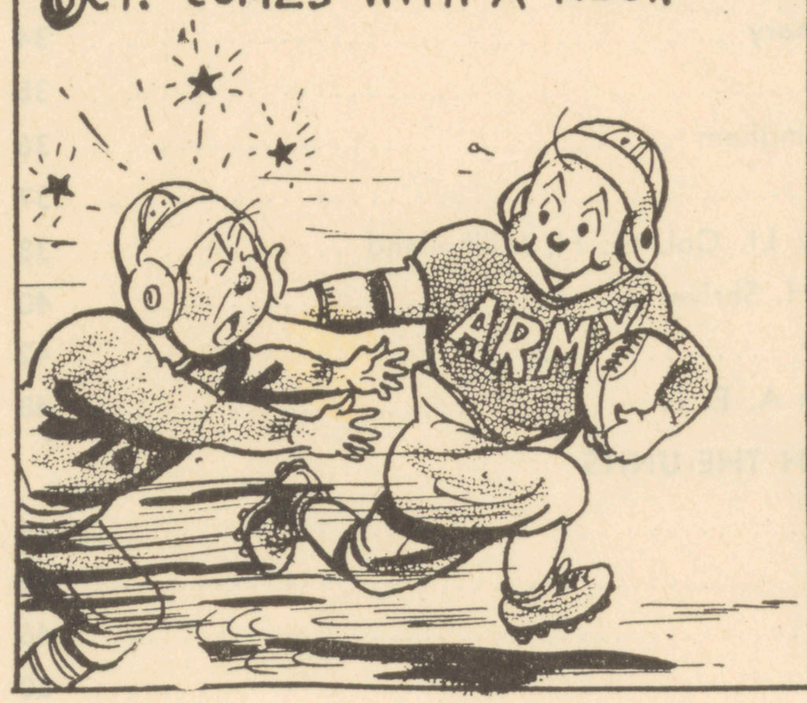


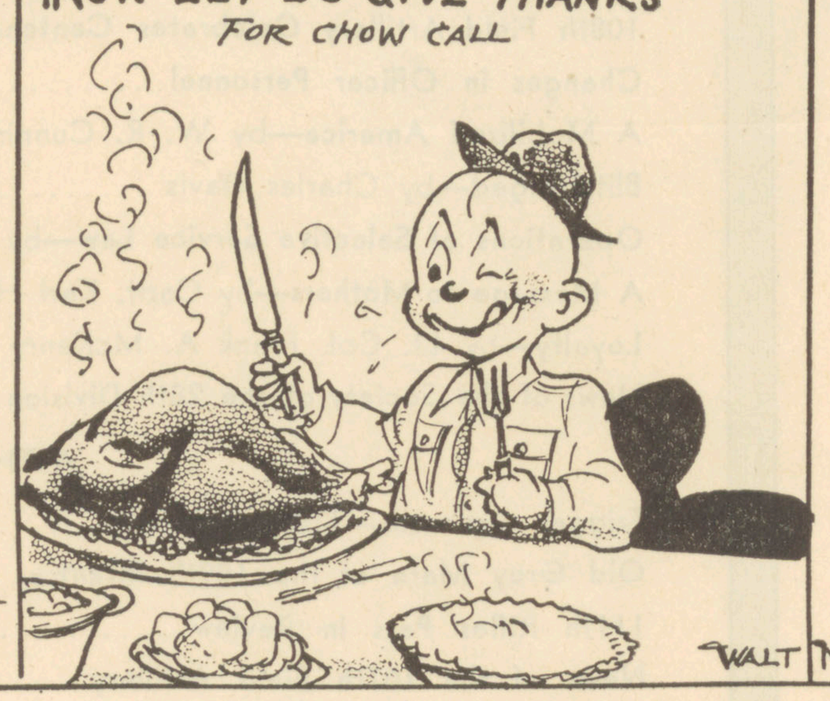












A MESSAGE

FROM: LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUGH A. DRUM, U. S. ARMY
TO: PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMEN

"IT GIVES me great pleasure to have the opportunity to send this message to the 28th Division and other units of the Pennsylvania National Guard through the pages of the PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMAN. I have seen and enjoyed the 1940 maneuver issue with its fine pictures and articles. The size of the First Army 1940 maneuvers, the visits of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada, and the announcement of the agreement between the two countries, made the occasion unforgettable for us all.

"During the tactical exercises and particularly in the Army exercise, the units of the Pennsylvania National Guard demonstrated their ability and usefulness in the field. Pennsylvania troops were on both flanks of the Blue Army, the 22d Cavalry Division operating on the south and protecting the right flank, while the 28th Division advanced on the left of the Blue Army front. There the 28th Division, as part of the III Corps, successfully withstood the attack of the First Division, which was making the main effort of the Black Army. In this operation Pennsylvania Guardsmen did extremely well and as General Martin has rightly said, everyone was a better soldier for having participated.

"Now we are engaged in the organization of the First Army in order that we may train its components, including the trainees that will come to us under the Selective Service Act, as well as volunteers. In this work members of the Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve Corps will take part. I am glad that the 28th Division is a part of the First Army and that it will not be long before it is in Federal service. The objectives of our efforts are outlined in General Order No. 34, dated November 11, 1940, which I understand will be printed elsewhere in this issue of the PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMAN.

"I would like to give you this message. Service in the forces of the United States is a great opportunity for all and brings with it personal satisfaction that must come to every right thinking man from doing his part in National defense. The successful accomplishment of our mission depends on energy, courage and loyal cooperation with the other members of the team. The discipline that we all know an army must have is based not alone on the willing and prompt obedience to orders, essential as they are. It depends also on self-sacrifice and the spirit of team work on the part of every individual.

"From my knowledge of the 28th Division and other units of the Pennsylvania National Guard and of their Commanders, and the fine morale which they have developed, I feel sure that they will carry on the great traditions of the past. I look forward with much pleasure to the time when they will be on active duty and will share in our task of building and training the First Army, so that it will be worthy of the confidence of our government and people.

H. A. DRUM,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,
Commanding First Army."

HUGH A. DRUM
Lieutenant General, United States Army
Commanding First Army

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY— PRIDE OF SERVICE— LEADERSHIP AND DISCIPLINE

OBJECTIVES OF TRAINING STRESSED BY GENERAL DRUM IN HIS ARMISTICE DAY ADDRESS TO THE FIRST ARMY

TODAY is the twenty-second anniversary of the World War Armstice. We salute and bow our heads to our comrades of that war in sincere devotion to the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice and in respectful admiration for the living veterans of that war. The First Army of the A.E.F., after two months of continuous combat, won the decisive and final battle of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Today, many of the larger tactical units of that Army are reassembled into another First American Army. Our reverence for the memory and deeds of the parent Army will inspire us with the esprit-de-corps and to attain the battle efficiency which insured its decisive combat success. It was my privilege to serve the First Army A.E.F. as its Chief of Staff during all of its battles, and now I have the honor to command its reassembled units. In assuming command of these units I desire to assure its personnel of my personal interest in their welfare and happiness and in promoting as rapidly as possible their combat efficiency.

The reassembled First Army will comprise most combat ground and some air units to be located in the states along the Atlantic Seaboard extending from Maine to South Carolina. The larger units will be Army Headquarters—the I, II and VI Army Corps —the 1st, 8th, 9th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 44th Divisions—the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Coast Artillery Districts and certain Corps and Army Troops.

The primary objective of our efforts will be to develop skilled fighting soldiers and efficient combat teams with the qualities that insure success in any crisis on or off a battlefield. We have much to learn, but our American spirit and resourcefulness and our faith in the cause we serve guarantee ultimate success. To hasten these results, I desire all ranks of the Army to observe the following.

Many of the larger units of the Army have an historical background associated with the First Army A.E.F. The esprit-de-corps and battle standards of the older units must always be the goal and should inspire and contribute to the efficiency of the present First Army. At the same time, we should appreciate that we are a newly assembled combat Army—a large percentage of the personnel is experiencing its first military service—we have had few opportunities for close association and combined training in modern methods. The personnel comes from the Regular Army —the National Guard—the Organized Reserves—from temporary volunteers and training selectees. All walks of American life are represented. These conditions present individual and group problems. The welfare and efficiency of the whole is our objective, and nothing detrimental thereto should be allowed to stand in the way of our achieving this objective.

Professional and educational experience should be utilized to advance those inexperienced therein. Those less fortunate in life's work join as equals and share in the happiness and pleasures as well as in the hardship and sacrifices of Army service. The door of opportunity and advancement must be kept open to all.

These problems should be solved in our American way with individuals and units bound together as one family —seeking aggressively to be efficient soldiers, helpful to each other, with a pride of service and readiness to make any sacrifice for the cause we serve. This approch will not only insure a fraternal feeling, but should expose any malcontents— disloyal or unpatriotic elements in our ranks.

In modern armies, leadership in subordinate ranks plays a more important role due to greater dependence in combat and in modern combat machines on individual and small group action. In many respects the corporal of today requires the leadership qualities of the lieutenant of yesterday. The average young American possesses traits readily developed to meet these leadership requirements of modern war.

Superior mental and physical stamina, with expertness in technical skill should be accompanied by an understanding of the problems in leading men. These qualities should be combined to promote efficient battle leadership. A vivid practical picture of battle should be imparted in simple and direct terms to American soldiers —they will then meet with native common sense the hardships, courage, sacrifices and complex problems of fighting machines demanded by modern combat. The value of the offensive and its application to combat situations should be stressed as modern weapons are of little value without an offensive spirit. A competitive system should be devised to bring to the front individuals who have qualities that engender a faith in their leadersip superiority. Natural leaders are discovered by placing responsibilities on individuals, especially where they are aroused to achieve success under adverse circumstances. Demonstrated individual worth, especially leadership, should be given greater consideration than longevity and senority of service.

The American youth is intelligent—he is a reasoning human being—he has exceptional courage and a good sporting attitude—he has lived the life of a free man. He has a natural ingenuity which should be encouraged to develop new conceptions to supplant outmoded methods. His family environment and schooling have trained him to expect in his leaders practical knowledge, aggressively applied—an appeal to reason rather than to fear or emotion—and a confidence aroused by a never ceasing interest in his welfare. A domineering or paternalistic type of leadership will fail with him, especially if combined with inferior knowledge, indecision, inertia and lack of fortitude in meeting crisis. A leadership based on superior personal qualities, insuring respect and confidence, a disposition to follow intelligently in any situation and to en-

(Please turn to page 61)

AERIAL MAP INSERT

In order to show new construction and areas assigned units of the Pennsylvania National Guard, an aerial-photo map of the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation has been inserted in this issue.

The photos from which the map was made were taken by 1st Lt. Robert A. Taylor, 103rd Observation Squadron, from a ship piloted by Lt. Col. J. Victor Dallin, 28th Division Air Officer.

The map, made to scale, will serve many useful purposes.

GHQ EMPHASIZES SPEED IN TRAINING NEW ARMY

IN A RECENT letter to Army Commanders, Major General Lesley J. McNair, U.S.A., Chief of Staff of the new GHQ, points out that "The present National effort and the conditions which have caused it demand intensive training and the attainment of the highest standards. There will be no compromise as to quality. The methods adopted must be such as will yield the maximum of progress in the minimum of time. Commanders of all echelons must energize training by organizing and preparing it completely, and by conducting it so as to stimulate the interest and command the admiration of trainees. Under these conditions, both officers and enlisted men in training will give their best efforts."

The articles on training and aids for mobilization set forth between the covers of this issue, are for the purpose of assisting all concerned with the current problems facing the Pennsylvania National Guard, and for keeping all of our citizen-soldiers abreast of the fast-moving situation.

FIELD TRAINING PLANS

PREPARED BY G-3 SECTION, HEADQUARTERS, 28TH DIVISION

ECHOING sounds of shot and shell and the roar of combat and supply vehicles at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation early next year will attest to the fact that the 28th Division and the 104th Cavalry, major portion of the Pennsylvania National Guard, are on the march toward their initial mobilization objective.

Training for the troops will be governed by training directives of the First Army, of which the Pennsylvania guardsmen are a part, and on detailed War Department training schedules for each arm and service. The training publications provide for more centralization in planning than normal in peacetime training activities, but for complete decentralization in supervision, with responsibility for the progress of each subordinate unit, squad to brigade, squarely on the shoulders of respective leaders and commanders.

War Department and First Army training publications, on which the education of approximately 20,000 Pennsylvania soldiers will be conducted for thirteen weeks after arrival of the troops at the huge cantonment twenty miles east of Harrisburg, will be amplified by the 28th Division Training program which Major General Edward Martin has submitted to Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, First Army commander, for approval.

Training plans are based on the surmise that selective service trainees, sufficient to raise the strength of the Division from 13,000 to 20,000 or 22,000, whichever strength is decided upon ultimately by the War Department, will arrive three weeks after the Division. Present plans of the War Department provide that the 104th Cavalry will train at its induction strength.

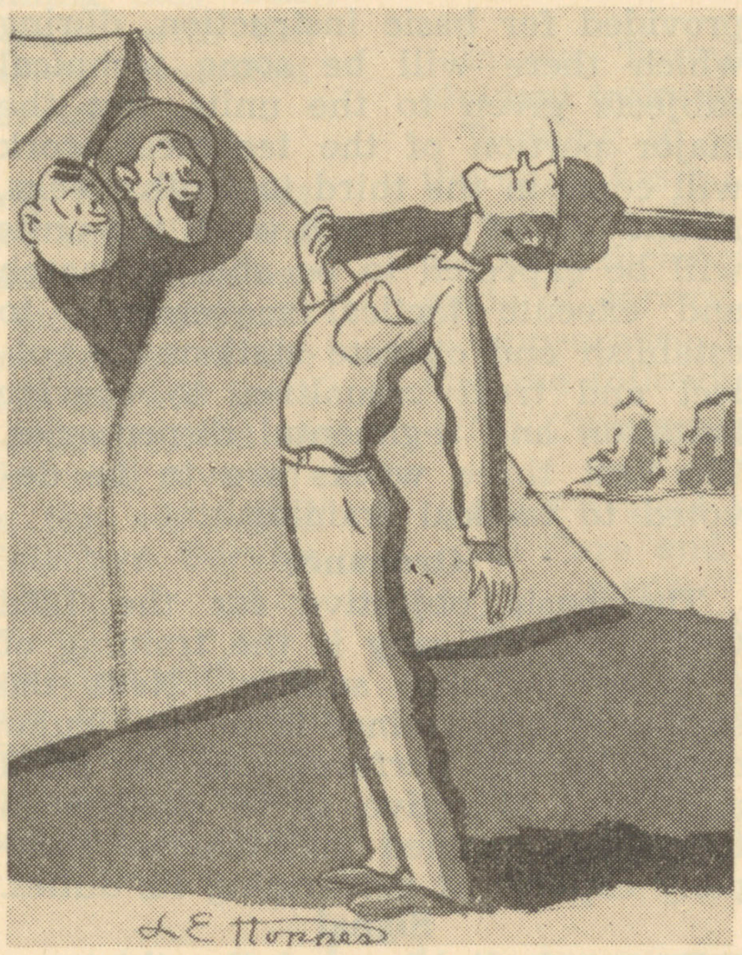
The trainees are to live with their units, but will be segregated for their recruit instruction.

The initial mobilization objective is three-fold: (1) training and conditioning of the individual; (2) training commanders, their staffs and enlisted assistants in the individual and team operation of command posts; and, (3) developing the organization, the equipment and the transportation of all units of the Division and the Cavalry Regiment so they will be ready to take the field on short notice and be able to operate efficiently under combat conditions.

Training for the individual, for the command post personnel of battalions, regiments, brigades and the Division, and for the combat units will be conducted concurrently.

The mobilization training directive published by General Drum prescribes thorough basic training "to develop in both officers and enlisted men combat efficiency which demands a high standard of pride of service, discipline, smartness of appearance, self-confidence and initiative."

Generally, the training scheme provides for emphasis at the start on the training of the individual, to perfect him in the part he will play a little later as a member of a team. Accordingly, most of the 44-hour week early in the thirteen-week period is devoted to drill and physical training, mounted drill or operation of motor vehicles, care and use of all types of equipment and of all arms from pistols to field pieces, the use of cover, concealment and camouflage, and target practice for riflemen, machine gunners, mortar and 37 mm. gun crews, and artillerymen.



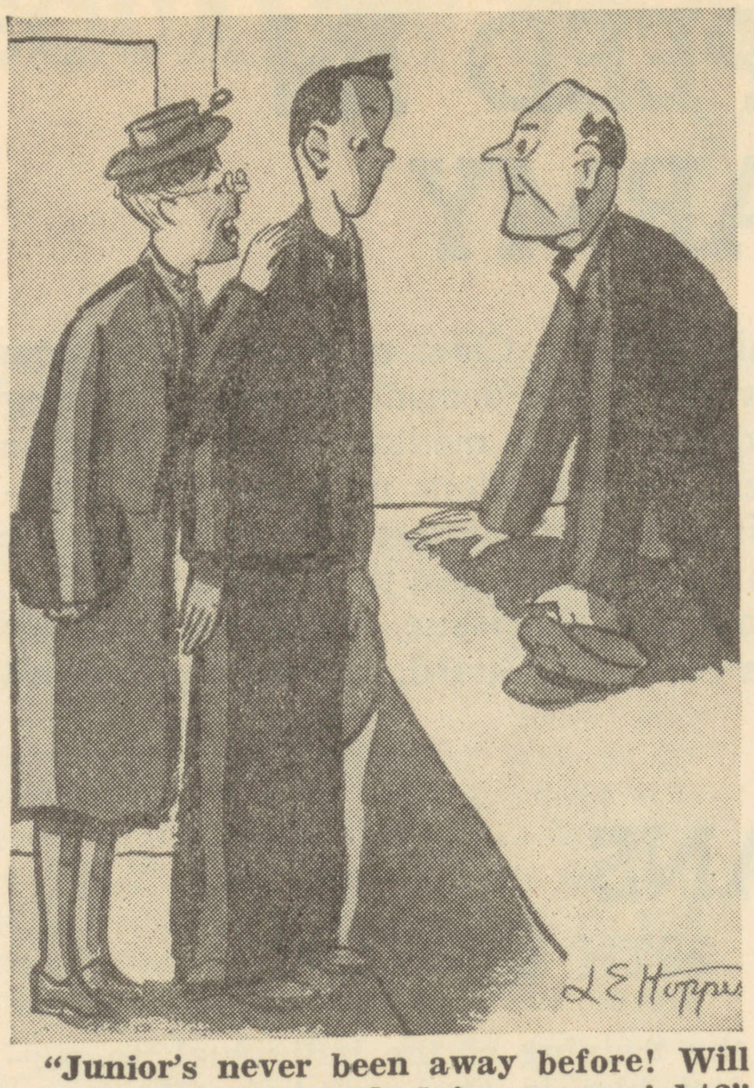
"I'm afraid that new man is going to over-do it the first day!"

As the soldiers attain proficiency in these duties, during which progress the officers and noncommissioned officers will be devoting extra time to learning better their jobs of handling trained soldiers and units, the training of the individual tapers off; and more and more time is allocated to the tactical operation of platoons, companies, troops and batteries, squadrons and battalions, and regiments.

Thus the preliminary, thirteen-week period points to perfecting the man and the unit in the team play required later in the year when reinforced brigades and the division operate as complete organizations under training instructions which First Army is to issue later.

Field operations, with marches and overnight bivouacs will begin early. So will scouting and patrolling, day and night, so that gradually the soldiers will be acclimated to life in the open, and under the rigors which would confront them in campaign.

The training of specialists starts in the first week. Dual jobs confront these selected men. They must learn the basic job of being a soldier and also acquire adeptness in their specialties. For their basic training they will be grouped with the other men in their units; but for instruction in intelligence, communication and similar subjects, they will be assembled by regiment and division for intensive



"Junior's never been away before! Will you see he gets tucked in every night?"

instruction by the most qualified instructors.

The thirteen-week training schedules include a provision for modification to make the best use of training facilities and expedients. Such modification in relation to the ranges at Indiantown Gap are prescribed in the Division training program which has now been approved by Headquarters, First Army.

Infantry

For the infantry, the thirteen-week period is sub-divided into a two-week recruit period, and an eight-week company period, with two weeks reserved for battalion training and the final week for the regiment. Rudiments of Army life, including discipline, hygiene and sanitation, first aid, care of clothing and equipment, and interior guard duty are emphasized in the first two weeks of the foot-soldier's training, with perfection in all of these coming later as they are applied daily in the more advanced work. Physical training and mass athletics will be given for an hour each week, and a similar period is allocated weekly for inspections. Each infantryman regardless of his assignment will get at least thirty-six hours instruction as a rifleman, enough to make him capable of using either the Model 1903 or the semi-automatic rifle in combat should the need arise. Additional instruction is provided for the riflemen as gunners, mortar and 37 mm. gun crews and automatic riflemen work with their special weapons. Likewise, all infantrymen will be taught how to hurl grenades.

Artillery

Similar to the infantry plan, the training for artillerymen starts with a two-week recruit period. Seven weeks are reserved for battery training, two for battalion and one for the regiment. Firing, sub-caliber and service, is scheduled to begin early. Cannoneer's instruction and operation of motor vehicles is emphasized by allocation of a major portion of the training time. Each battalion is charged with operating a school in anti-aircraft fire by automatic rifles.

Cavalry

Training for the 104th Cavalry, reorganized as a horse-mechanized regiment, has for its objective the perfection of the horse and mechanized elements into a rapidly-moving reconnaissance agency capable of speedy and comparatively long-distance feeling-out of the enemy. Marksmanship, mounted drill or operation of motor vehicles, and care of horses and motor vehicles will use up a major portion of the time. In tactics, scouting and patrolling, security and the attack, mounted and dismounted are emphasized.

Quartermaster

Technical training, varying with the type of company, will consume most of the training time for the 103d Quartermaster Regiment. It includes the loading, hauling and servicing of vehicles. Thirty hours of marksmanship are prescribed. More than 10 per cent of the training time will be devoted to actual training in the duties required of Quartermaster personnel when serving at a post or station.

Engineers

For the first two weeks, the training of the 103d Engineers will be basic, similar to that of the infantry. Thereafter, specialist duties, including field fortifications, construction of bridges and obstacles, demolitions, mining, and road construction and maintenance will consume most of the training period, with a total of seventy-two hours devoted to infantry tactical instruction.

Medical

For the 103d Medical Regiment and medical detachments, two weeks are provided for basic instruction, during which there will be some technical subjects given to the units, but the major portion of the technical work will come in the third to tenth weeks. At the end of the tenth week the units will be expected to be able to march and execute tactical movements, to establish and operate stations, to collect and treat casualties, to operate battalion and regimental dispensaries. The last three weeks are to be devoted to tactical training.

Ordnance

The basic objective for the 103d Ordnance Company is the training of a basic ordnance soldier. Next the soldier is to be trained in the particular duties he will perform, and the third and final objective is to produce a thoroughly trained maintenance company capable of performing its duties.

Signal

Four sub-divisions of the thirteen-week period are prescribed for the Signal Company. In the first two weeks basic instruction of the soldier occupies most of the time. Technical, specialist training will be given in the next six weeks which will be followed by two weeks in which the various sections will be trained as teams. In the last two weeks most of the time will be devoted to the installation, operation and maintenance of division signal communications.

Training at Other Stations

Details of training described in this article apply to the Pennsylvania Guard units which will be stationed at the Indiantown Gap Reservation.

The 73rd Artillery Brigade is scheduled to go to Camp Shelby, Miss., and the 176th Field Artillery to Fort Meade, Md., where similar artillery training programs will be in effect.

The 105th Anti-Tank Battalion also goes to Fort Meade. Its training for the first thirteen weeks includes a two-week recruit period, an eight-week company period, a two-week battalion period, with the thirteenth week being devoted to battalion tactical training and night operations. Out of a total of 572 hours in the thirteen weeks, there are 218 in which instruction with the anti-tank guns is scheduled.

The 103rd Observation Squadron is to be based at the Harrisburg Airport. Air Corps training programs have not been received, but it has been indicated the thirteen-week period for the aviation will follow the general plan for the other arms, with basic training the first two weeks, followed by section and flight training in connection with the development of technicians in their specialities.

Drunk, optimistically: "How long is it going to take to build tha' subway?"

Foreman: "Eight years."

Drunk: "Eight year! (hic) T' 'ell with it. I'll take a taxi."

"He didn't stop when I yelled 'Halt' so I let him have it!"

The Commanding General's Message

The passing of General Dunlap, Colonel Means and Major Leetch is a great loss to the Pennsylvania National Guard, and in addition, a great personal loss to me.

General Dunlap was an officer of outstanding ability with a keen perception of the duties of a soldier. He was loyal to his superiors and considerate of his subordinates. He moulded the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade into a most efficient organization.

Colonel Means as the head of one of the outstanding Regiments of the State, carefully planned to lead that organization during our emergency service. Colonel Means was a very loyal officer and was a close personal friend.

Major Leetch wielded great influence in the National Guard and particularly in the community in which he lived. His long service, dating from the Spanish American War, made his counsel and advice especially valuable.

The plans for the mobilization and training of their respective commands, developed by each of these officers as a result of their long and faithful service and experience in the military forces of this Commonwealth and of the Nation, will continue to live after them and will prove to be particularly valuable during the forthcoming induction of the Pennsylvania National Guard into Federal service.

—o—

General Stackpole, General Aiken, Colonel Jones and I are attending a school at Fort Benning, Georgia, for higher ranking National Guard officers. The purpose of this school is to impress upon all of us the need for uniformity of training and the value of the team. The campaigns in Europe have demonstrated that no branch of the service, regardless of how important, means much without the support of all the other branches. The team is the thing which has made a successful campaign in the European war. The Standard Operating Procedure of the 28th Division, where we have set up certain types of teams, is a step in the right direction. During our concentration at Indiantown Gap we will perfect the training of individuals and organizations so that in more advanced training they will perform their duties as members of teams with the same facility as they execute movements prescribed for the basic training of their arm or service.

—o—

While it cannot be announced definitely it now looks as if we will be inducted into the service sometime the latter part of January or early in February. There has been some delay in the construction of our cantonment but if the weather will permit the completion of the water and sewer lines it looks to me as if we will have sufficient housing to take care of all organizations at their present strength by that date. This will give another month or six weeks to prepare the additional housing facilities required for the Selective Service men who will join us at that time.

—o—

I think all of you will be greatly impressed with our cantonment. The buildings are a great improvement over those of the World War days. While we may experience inclement weather when we first go into camp, we may expect to be comfortably housed and, as stated

on a previous occasion, there is no training area in the United States which is good for every season of the year.

—o—

We are now trying to secure some land between the mountains, from Indiantown Gap in the direction of Swatara Gap. If this is secured we will use it for anti-tank gun practice, trench mortars, heavy machine guns, combat firing, etc.

—o—

In our Training Program we have set up for **individual training** the following:

Training in all arms and services will begin with thorough basic training in fundamentals of the soldier in order to develop in both officers and enlisted men combat efficiency which demands a high standard of pride of service, love of country, discipline, smartness of appearance, self-confidence, and initiative. To this end the following will be emphasized:

(a) Citizenship duties, what America stands for, and unit esprit de corps;
(b) Physical training and conditioning;
(c) Care and use of individual weapons and equipment;
(d) Care of the individual under field conditions;
(e) Use of cover, concealment, and camouflage;
(f) Scouting and patrolling, day and night;
(g) Target and service practice with all weapons;
(h) Thorough training of all specialists in the individual technique of their specialties;

(i) Map reading, including aerial photography and mosaics and the use of the compass;
(j) Personal hygiene;
(k) Care and proper wearing of the uniform;
(l) Customs of the service and saluting;
(m) Snap and precision in disciplinary drill;
(n) The purpose of discipline and how to attain it; loyalty to units, organizations and superiors; and proper living and how it applies to the soldier and citizen.

—o—

Our good and efficient Colonel Luttringer has been made Camp Quartermaster. This assures a fine job and that everything will be secured for us that it is humanly possible to secure.

—o—

It may be of interest to you to have a little idea of the personal equipment that each man will have at Indiantown. In addition to three blankets, he will have a steel cot, comforter, sheets, pillows and pillow cases. In clothing there will be winter caps, arctic overshoes and heavy gloves. Uncle Sam is equipping his soldiers better this time than in any previous mobolization but he is expecting more from his soldiers than during any other emergency. The drill hours will be longer and cover a greater variety of subjects than has ever heretofore been contemplated.

—o—

It may also be interesting to all of you to know something of the plan at Indiantown. The 28th Division and the 104th Cavalry will concentrate and train there. There will be another group known as "Post Headquarters", which will have charge of the utilities, policing, fire protection and supplies. The two groups will be absolutely separate and distinct. One is for training purposes only and the other is for the administration of what is a rather large city. In other words, as Commanding General, 28th Division, I will be Director of training for the 28th Division and, as Post Commander, the Mayor of the city. Under me in the first group will be the officers who will assist me in the administration and training of the Division. My principal assistant in the other group will be the Post Executive, who is really the City Manager. The training of the 104th Cavalry will be conducted by the Regimental Commander in accordance with training policies and objectives prescribed by the Corps or Army Commander, however, as Post Commander I must allot such training facilities as are needed for all organizations at the station. The training and administrative groups will have separate headquarters and personnel. The only man who will be a part of the two groups is myself.

—o—

I know we all are greatly delighted over the promotion of Colonel Frank A. Warner to the rank of Brigadier General. He is one of the few Spanish American War Veterans who are left in the service. He is an outstanding man in civil life and over a period of forty years has fought with great enthusiasm for the improvement of the citizen-soldier.

—o—

I am also glad to announce the assignment of Colonel Benjamin C. Jones, formerly Chief of Staff of the 22nd Cavalry Division, as Chief of Staff of the 28th Division.

—o—

There have been many most interesting ceremonies and meetings of various units during the last few weeks. These are most helpful as it gives the public an opportunity to learn more of their units, something of their training and what they stand for. One of the newest units of the Guard—Company "H", 103rd Medical Regiment, Canonsburg—had a dinner and dance on Friday evening, November 29th, which was attended by the best people of that community. It showed the fine patriotism and cooperation of the city and personally I greatly appreciate that attitude, which is being shown in so many of our localities. The work of the Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Spanish American War Veterans and other patriotic units of Veterans, has been most helpful during this trying period.

—o—

I am glad to announce that the War Department has approved our plan for a basic Infantry School to be conducted at Valley Forge Military Academy, starting shortly after the 1st of the year, and to be attended by specially selected officers.

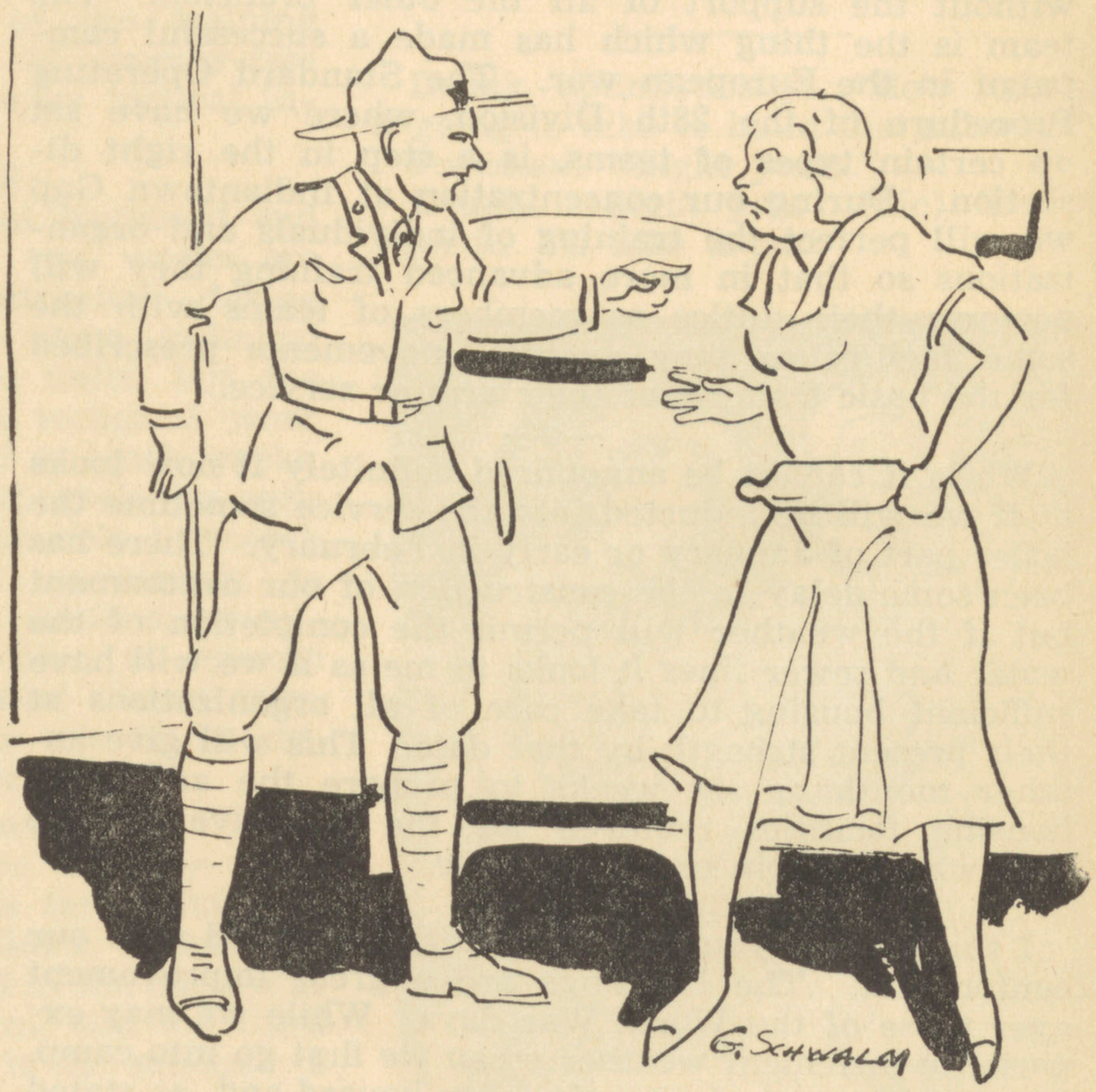
—o—

I congratulate the 108th Field Artillery on 100 years of distinguished service to the State and Nation. There are few units in the entire Army of the United States where a Regiment has been intact for that long a period. The 108th has taken part with great honor and distinction in all of the wars in which our country has been engaged since its organization.

—o—

I wish each member of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and this includes the 213th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, which is already in the Federal service, and the members of your families, a MOST JOYOUS CHRISTMAS and PLEASANT 1941. None of us know just what is in store during the next year but we will cooperate one with the other and we will take the knocks along with the good things as real Americans and well-trained soldiers should take them.

Edward Martin



"Don't forget your New Year Resolution!"

DATA COVERING INDUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AND APPLICABLE TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Major General John F. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, has furnished the* PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMAN *with the following data, the purpose of which is to clarify for the officers and men of the Guard the exact status of all commissioned personnel prior to and upon induction into the Service.*

1. The information supplied in the following report on the subject of induction into the Federal service of the National Guard, applicable Tables of Organization, the National Guard units already inducted, and those to be inducted, to and including the date January 2, 1941, together with assigned training areas, is based upon current Army Regulations (130-10), and additional War Department instructions that have been issued in fragmentary form. Further, this report deals primarily and almost exclusively with National Guard officer personnel, except for applicable Tables of Organization.

SECTION I

a. *Active National Guard officers and Warrant Officers (Federally recognized).*—(1) *National Guard officers and Warrant Officers assigned to the arms and services.* All National Guard officers and Warrant Officers assigned to federally recognized units of the arms and services will, unless already inducted into Federal service as individuals and under specific orders issued by appropriate War Department agencies, be inducted into the Federal service with the units to which they belong. This personnel is, of course, subject to the physical examinations prescribed for commissioned officers.

(2) *National Guard units.* No National Guard unit shall be accepted for induction prior to Federal recognition. Individual officers who have not received recognition but who are assigned to units to be inducted and have been examined and found qualified for Federal recognition will be inducted with such units. Considerable confusion as to procedure has existed in the several States where National Guard units have been converted from one arm to another. The prevailing opinion appears to be that when an inspecting officer has determined that the unit conforms to applicable Tables of Organization, housing, et cetera, that the commissioned personnel is automatically accepted in the new arm without any additional completion of records, qualifications and necessary preparation of prescribed forms. Delays in extensions of Federal recognition and, in some cases, loss of pay has thus occurred. When a National Guard unit has been designated for reorganization so as to conform to another set of Tables of Organization, the adjutant general of the State will issue the appropriate orders converting the unit and reappointing the *commissioned personnel assigned thereto.* The attention of all concerned is invited to the provisions of paragraph 19*b*, National Guard Regulations No. 20, July 8, 1938; transfers involving change in grade or in arm or in service require a new appointment, qualifications, and oath of office, and the officers in question must again seek Federal recognition. Such Federal recognition involves an application, procedure for appointment, acceptance of appointment and professional examination as prescribed for an original appointment. For professional qualifications of an officer of one arm reappointed in that of another paragraph 44*e*, National Guard Regulations No. 20 applies; a waiver not to exceed one year may be granted in this respect, but application for waiver in each individual case is necessary.

(3) *State Staff Personnel.* (a) Members of the State Staff will not be covered in the executive order, but will be placed on active duty as individuals under orders to be issued by corps area commanders in accordance with detailed instructions to be issued by the War Department. Individual orders will be issued in each case "by direction of the President and under authority of Public Resolution No. 96, approved August 27, 1940," and will specify actual duty for a period of twelve (12) months, unless sooner relieved.

(b) Certain State Staff officers (other than the adjutant general and United States property and disbursing officer) who are carried on a special mobilization list in the War Department and who have been recommended by State authorities for immediate duty in connection with selective service, have been ordered to active duty by respective corps area commanders pursuant to detailed instructions issued by the War Department in this respect. The officers in this category are carried in the corps area service command and are assigned to duty with the military department of the State to which they pertain for duty in connection with selective service planning.

(c) *United States property and disbursing officers.* (1) United States property and disbursing officers of the National Guard of the United States who have dual assignments to tactical units whose induction has been ordered, are inducted automatically with the tactical unit to which they are assigned. They will, however, continue to perform the duties of property and disbursing officers until such time as their accounts for National Guard Bureau funds and Federal property have been satisfactorily closed, and will not be relieved from that duty to join their units until authorized by the corps area commander with the approval of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

(2) All other United States property and disbursing officers who hold appointments in the National Guard of the United States, but who do not have dual assignments as State adjutants general, will be immediately ordered to active Federal service by corps area commanders at the earliest practicable date. They will be carried in the corps area service command, and detailed to duty in the State as accountable and responsible officers for Federal property and National Guard Bureau funds. These officers will be subsequently designated as purchasing and contracting officers in connection with personnel procurement under selective service. United States property and disbursing officers are subject to the prescribed physical examinations.

(3) *Active duty for State adjutants general.* Adjutants general assigned to tactical units will be inducted subject to the required physical examinations, with the units to which they belong. Active duty for State adjutants general who do not have dual assignments to tactical units will be as prescribed below:

(*a*) No State adjutant general shall be ordered to active duty prior to approval of a selective service law.

(*b*) After approval of a selective service law, State adjutants general who are eligible and physically qualified for active duty will be inducted and assigned to duty as State selective service executives, when such active duty and assignment is requested by the Governor of the State con-

cerned and by the Director of Selective Service; and each such assignment will be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

(c) State adjutants general on active duty under (*b*) above whose relief from assignment as State selective service executives becomes necessary for any reason, will be relieved from the active military service of the United States, unless the Director of Selective Service requests their assignment to other suitable duty under his jurisdiction.

(4) *National Guard commissioned personnel rendered surplus by conversion of cavalry units.* (a) Commissioned officers who are members of National Guard converted to other arms, and who are rendered surplus by such conversions, may be assigned to the converted units as extra numbers in grade pending their absorption. Personnel so assigned will be inducted into service with the units to which assigned, and will thereafter be subject to assignment to appropriate duty or existing vacancies by the next higher administrative authority with assignment jurisdiction under whom such vacancies occur.

(b) Every effort should be made, however, to absorb such surplus personnel by reassignment prior to induction into active Federal service.

(5) *Officers of the National Guard ordered to active duty as individuals.* (a) When an officer of the National Guard of the United States is ordered to active duty in advance of the induction of his National Guard unit, and it is not expected that he will be returned to that unit upon its induction or within a reasonable time thereafter, the individual active duty orders will specifically indicate that the individual concerned is permanently relieved from assignment to his National Guard unit.

(b) When the individual active duty orders of an officer of the National Guard of the United States specifically state that said officer is permanently relieved from assignment to his National Guard unit, such relief shall be interpreted as creating a vacancy in the affected unit. If the unit has not been inducted into Federal service the vacancy thus created may be filled by the appointment, promotion, or assignment of another National Guard officer as provided in NGR No. 20, and in accordance with applicable Tables of Organization.

b. Warrant Officers and enlisted men commissioned in the National Guard of the United States. (1) Warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who, prior to the effective date of induction, have been appointed officers in the National Guard of the United States, and are commissioned in the Army of the United States, will be inducted in their status as commissioned officers in accordance with AR 130-10.

(2) Individuals in this category will remain temporarily on duty with the units to which they were assigned as enlisted men or warrant officers, and will be carried as attached commissioned personnel on the initial rosters and other reports of such units.

(3) So much of paragraph 153, AR 130-10, which may be in conflict with the above instructions will be suspended.

(4) This category of personnel will be given the physical examination prescribed for commissioned officers and will make the individual report required by AR 130-10 for commissioned officers.

(5) Under direction of corps area commanders, subject personnel may be assigned to appropriate duty by the next higher commander having administrative functions. Any surplus then remaining will be available to corps area commanders for reassignment to appropriate duty in other units, but their continued employment with elements inducted from the National Guard of the United States is desirable. Warrant officers and enlisted

When you're through—won't you join us at the Recreation Hut to sing "God Bless America"?

men subsequently found qualified by examining boards for appointment as officers in the National Guard of the United States and who, prior to date of induction, have not received such appointments, and who have been assigned to units will be inducted as officers subject to final approval of such appointments.

c. Inactive National Guard officers. (1) Inactive National Guard officers of all grades are, subject to prescribed physical examinations for commissioned officers, inducted into the Federal service with the units to which they are assigned. Should the officers in this category be surplus in the units to which assigned after such units are inducted, they will be carried as extra numbers in grade until absorbed in filling vacancies in other National Guard units of the same arm of the service in which commissioned, or assigned to other appropriate duty by the next higher commander having administrative function, in the same manner as prescribed in *b* (5) above.

(2) Inactive National Guard officers in the grades of first and second lieutenants, not assigned to a National Guard unit, will also be inducted with some unit of the same arm or service of the State in which this personnel is located. Any surplus personnel of this group existing in the units with which it is inducted will be absorbed in filling vacancies in other inducted National Guard units of the same arm or service, or assigned other appropriate duty in the same manner as is described in *b* (5) above.

2. *Instructions common to all National Guard officers after induction into the Federal service.*

a. Termination of Federal recognition.—(1) all National Guard officers who appear before medical boards in connection with their induction into Federal service and who are rejected for physical disability will be discontinued as National Guard officers and their Federal recognition will be terminated after all National Guard units have been inducted into Federal service, and on a date to be determined and announced later.

(2) *Inactive National Guard officers not inducted into Federal service.* All federally recognized inactive National Guard officers who are not inducted into Federal service due to physical disability; to failure to report for induction; or to declining induction will be discontinued as National Guard officers and their Federal recognition will be terminated.

(3) *State Staff officers.* All officers of the State Staff who decline induction for personnel procurement duty or who fail to report for such induction will be discontinued as National Guard officers and their Federal recognition will be terminated.

(4) *Other National Guard officers.* Any remaining State Staff officers or any other National Guard officer now surplus to the needs of the National Guard, or who

will be surplus and who have not been inducted into the Federal service or whose induction is not contemplated, other than those now on active duty under pertinent provisions of the National Defense Act, will cease to be federally recognized when all units of their respective States have been inducted. (See 2 *a* (1) above).

(5) Enlisted men who hold appointments as officers in the National Guard of the United States and who fail to report for induction, or who are rejected for physical disability, will be discharged from their commissions in the National Guard of the United States.

b. *Re-ordering of National Guard officers to active duty.*—(1) National Guard officers relieved from active duty for remediable physical defects who are susequently found physically qualified on a final type examination, may be re-ordered to active duty provided there is a vacancy in appropriate grade, and provided further that Federal recognition has not been withdrawn.

(2) Federal recognition is withdrawn by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau only upon receipt of report of physical examination evidencing disability. Therefore, if such reports have not been forwarded, no reference to the War Department is necessary. If report of physical examination and orders for relief from active duty *have* been forwarded, corps area commanders should communicate direct with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to determine if Federal recognition has or has not been withdrawn before issuing new active duty orders.

c. *Tour of active duty for inducted National Guard officers.* National Guard officers can be ordered to active duty under Public Resolution No. 96 for twelve months only. If inducted in advance of their units, they will have to be relieved from active duty a corresponding period in advance of completion of the training period of their unit.

d. *Physical examinations for inducted National Guard personnel.* (Officers).—(1) *Physical examinations under direction of corps area commanders.* Physical examinations of inducted National Guard personnel (officers) will be conducted under the direction of corps area commanders in accordance with AR 40-100, 40-105, 40-110 and 130-10, M.R. 1-9, new number, subject to the additional instructions given in the following paragraphs.

(2) *Scope of examination for commissioned and warrant officers.* The scope of the examination of commissioned and warrant officers will be in accordance with War Department letter of January 30, 1940, subject:—"Physical examinations and physical standards," as amended by subsequent directions on the subject. Whenever practicable, the final type examination will be given at home stations. If the necessary facilities are not available, examination of officer personnel at home stations will be of the preliminary type, and the final type examination deferred until units arrive at stations where adequate facilities (including X-ray and laboratory) are available. Examining boards will be directed to furnish concerned regimental or corresponding unit commanders lists of commissioned officers who are given the final type examination at home stations, in order that officers so examined will not be re-examined at a later date.

(3) *Personnel to conduct examinations.* Any available medical personnel of the Army of the United States will be utilized to complete the examinations as directed. It is desired that, if practicable, at least one member of each board be a medical officer of the National Guard of the United States.

(4) *Time limit for physical examinations.* It is essential that all examinations, including the final type of examination of commissioned and warrant officers, be completed within thirty (30) days from effective date of induction.

(5) *Medical Boards.*—(a) Medical boards appointed to conduct final type examinations of officers, including National Guard officers, must have at least one Regular Army medical officer. In the examination of National Guard officers, at least one member of the board, if practicable, should be a National Guard medical officer.

(b) It is contemplated that the final type examinations for officers of National Guard units may not be practicable at home stations; and that, in such cases, the final type examinations may be deferred until arrival at duty stations, but must be completed within thirty (30) days from date of induction.

(c) The statement "any available personnel of the Army of the United States will be utilized to complete examinations," as used in *e* (2) above, is to permit the regularly appointed boards to utilize the services of as many additional medical officers, of all components, as may be available and required, in the actual conduct of the examinations. *Preliminary* examinations, as distinguished from the *final type* examinations, may be given by medical officers of any component of the Army of the United States.

(6) *Physically disqualified personnel.* (a) In the present situation the War Department does not contemplate the use of limited service personnel, and until otherwise directed the provisions of paragraph 110, AR 130-10 will not apply. Personnel found to be physically disqualified for general military service will be relieved from active duty as shown in (b) and (c) below.

(b) Due allowance will be made for age, grade, and assignment, especially in the case of commissioned officers. Corps area commanders are authorized to waive minor defects when in their judgment such waiver will be in the best interests of the service. Prior waivers granted upon Federal recognition or annual examination are not necessarily binding.

(c) Relief from active duty of commissioned and warrant officers will be accomplished in accordance with paragraphs 112 and 155, AR 130-10, except that the necessary orders will be issued by corps area commanders and not by the adjutant general as provided in paragraph 112*a* of that regulation. Such orders will be issued "by direction of the President" and will cite physical disqualification as determined by a medical examining board as the reason for relief. Copies of each such order will be furnished the individual and the State adjutant general concerned, and two copies will accompany the report of physical examination forwarded to the adjutant general. Termination of Federal recognition and appointment in the National Guard of the United States will be accomplished by the War Department.

(7) *Physical examinations and waivers for National Guard officers.* The War Department announced today that the following instructions had been issued regarding physical examinations and waivers for National Guard officers ordered to duty with the Army of the United States:

(a) Information reaching the War Department indicates that in some cases officers of the reserve components (including National Guard officers) who received two physical examinations by medical boards within the first thirty days after entry upon active duty, have been relieved from duty because of findings of the second board that were at variance with findings of the original board for defects that were within the scope of the original board examinations.

(b) Where a preliminary board of three or more medical officers appointed by proper authority has found an officer physically qualified for extended active duty, the recommendations of any succeeding board will be based solely upon those parts of the second or final type examination that were not within the scope of the preliminary board examination, such as chest X-ray, electro-cardiography and serological tests. If the first examination was of the final type, no other examination will be required.

(c) In passing upon the physical qualifications of commissioned officers ordered to active duty, it is desired that reasonable waivers be granted where the interest of the Government or of the military service is not compromised. Corps area and department com-

(Please turn to page 62)

REVIEW OF

PAST MOBILIZATIONS

BY MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM G. PRICE, JR., RETIRED, COMMANDING GENERAL, P. N. G., 1909-1933

AND again Pennsylvania's Army is on the move to a training centre—perhaps to war—who knows.

This is its fourth excursion in the active lifetime of one man—.

Major General Edward Martin was in the first of these four excursions as a lowly private—an experience invaluable for one who now in this fourth excursion commands our troops as a Major General.

Spanish American War—1898

I well recall the mobilization for the Spanish American War—1898.

In the National Guard, at that date, there were 15 Infantry Regiments—many if not all, commanded by Veterans of the Civil War, 1860-64. Those of us then in the Guard looked up to these men as having had an experience as Soldiers that we could never know because "there would be no more wars." The war between the States settled all that—the Indians were about finished as war possibilities so where could war come from? Then the Cuban Revolution came along. Propaganda? Yes, they had it in those days—consisted mostly of photographs of Cubans starved by the Spanish. Through the efforts of the Public Press—a pro-Cuban and anti-Spanish feeling was quickly but surely raised so that when the Maine was blown up in the Harbor of Havana—there was no holding these United States.

Of course, with a Regular Army of 25,000 including all officers and all enlisted men of all services, troops were needed, so the National Guard of the States were asked to volunteer. They could not be ordered out as now. We had to volunteer. The rumors (no Army would be a real Army without rumors) had it that only 10 of the 15 Pennsylvania Regiments would be taken. (We had in addition to the 15 Infantry Regiments, 3 batteries of Field Artillery: Battery A, Philadelphia; Battery B, Pittsburgh; Battery C, Phoenixville and 3 troops of Cavalry: 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Philadelphia, Governor's Troop, Harrisburg, and Sheridan Troop at Tyrone.)

And I well remember the consternation in our Regiment, the 3d, because one young colonel was eleventh in seniority and all the regiments senior to us were to go and all junior to be broken up or left at home.

We all knew one colonel, who was senior but very deaf, and so loyal and Christian-like were we, that we could hardly wait until the surgeons got to him which they did and he was discharged.

MAJ. GEN. WM. G. PRICE, JR.
Commanding General P. N. G.
1909-1933

The worst was yet to come. The Army refused to take any officers above the rank of Colonel, so a Brigadier General moved down one peg and took command of the regiment whose deaf colonel was retired. However, the rumors were dispelled and all fifteen regiments were taken.

For my younger readers, you might know that all the troops that participated in the Spanish-American War were Regulars and the National Guard from the States. No Reserves in those days.

I well recall running around to get a mess kit, for all officers had to have one—no caterers those days, boys—lucky to get food.

I was directed to a store on Market Street above Third in Philadelphia, where they had Army goods. I bought a box or chest that contained a cup, dish, knife, fork, spoon, a pan, and a little gadget to set up and to put a fire under to "fry my bacon." They told me at the store that they had just what I wanted. Said they had been made for officers of the Civil War and had not been sold.

How proud I was to have an officer's kit that had been made for a Civil War Officer—this 1898 and only 33 years since the war was over. Well, I used it for awhile. Then we started a mess for the Colonel, myself, a Lieut. Colonel, Major and Adjutant. We hired a cook who had cooked for General Sheridan during the Civil War.

This cook was named Charles Thomas and was a great Baptist.

The Cook Comes Back

After the war, and I lived in Philadelphia, we had some guests at my home and the cook did not turn up on Sunday morning. Mrs Price sent me out to scout for Charlie. I went to his church, but they said he was busy taking up collection and could not see me. I finally insisted and when I explained to Charlie our predicament, he left the services, hurried home with me, cooked the dinner, and stayed three years, but by that time the kitchen was so in need of policing that Charlie had to go.

Port Tampa

While we were stationed at Port Tampa, Charles did our marketing. I can see him now, jumping on to a big white horse without a saddle and riding to the store. One day, he brought back one dozen eggs, all of

(Please turn last column next page)

AND AGAIN . . .

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

BY GENERAL E. C. SHANNON, RETIRED, COMMANDING GENERAL, P. N. G., 1933-1939

THE present activities in connection with the Mobilization of the Pennsylvania National Guard for a year of field training brings back memories of previous mobilizations, particularly that of 1916 for service on the Mexican Border, and of 1917 for the World War.

In June 1916, the entire Pennsylvania National Guard was assembled on the Reservation at Mount Gretna where the transfer of property, physical examinations and muster-in was accomplished, then on to Texas where a fine opportunity was provided to train troops. Most Regimental Commanders took advantage of this opportunity, and with the aid and advice of the Regular Army Instructors assigned to us, the troops were hardened and soon became seasoned soldiers.

During the Mobilization period at Mt. Gretna in 1916, the Medical Officers set up a Hospital Tent Camp on the old rifle range near the 500 yard butts, where all the officers and enlisted men had their "physical." A public road skirted this area and many civilians, many of them women, seemed to have business that took them along that road while the show was on.

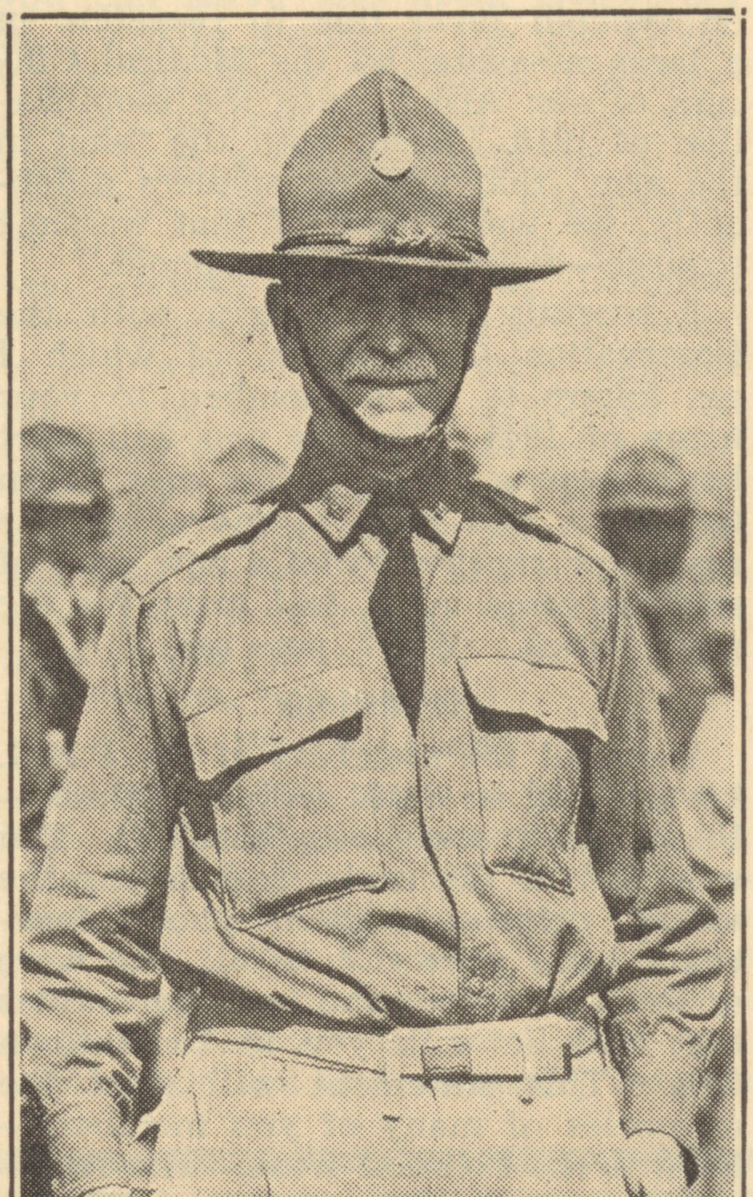
Return from Border

My regiment returned to home stations in January 1917, and with the World War in the offing; orders were received to eliminate those enlisted men who had dependents, with the result that most of our experienced and trained non-commissioned officers were discharged to be later "caught in the draft"; and the National Army benefitted by their services.

World War Call

On July 15, 1917, the troops were again assembled at home stations and prepared to enter the Federal service. Again transfer of property, physical examinations, and muster-in. The same old routine of elimination of those who could not "pass the Doctor." Recruits, lack of clothing and equipment, questions as to tables of equipment and organization, long days and nights of paper work with everyone on "edge" until they were mustered-in. Then, with a sigh of relief, we settled down to train the troops with the question, "Where do we go from here"?

Then in September, we moved on Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, where the real training, reorganization and real headaches developed.



MAJ. GEN. E. C. SHANNON
Commanding General P. N. G.
1933-1939

And Again the Call

But the above is "Water over the dam," and is only mentioned to let you know that the same experience awaits you in this call for a year of service in the field that you are about to take on. I know that all Commanders will be loathe to give up good officers and enlisted men, who, for various reasons, will have to be eliminated. But my advice is to eliminate those officers and men who in your opinion will not pass the "Doctor", those enlisted men who have dependents and any others who will not fit into the picture of a hard and well disciplined force, then recruit to your limit and re-arrange your officer personnel; all before the date set for your mobilization. With this accomplished, your mind will be free at least of these worries and you will enter this period of training with all your energies devoted to making the 28th Division and the other troops from our State the very best soldiers in the Army. I know from my long service with you that *you* can do it.

E. C. SHANNON.
Major General, Retired.

PS: Don't let the Doctors give you the "jitters." If you are fit they will pass you, if you are not, you have no place in this man's army.

PAST MOBILIZATIONS

(Article begins page 12)

which, one after another, as they were opened, proved bad. The Colonel, in great indignation, sent Charles hiking back with a message to the storekeeper. Charles returned with a dozen eggs, all of which proved fresh and when asked by the Colonel what the storekeeper had to say, replied, "He said, Sir, 'Why did you not tell me the first trip the eggs were for a Colonel?'"

A comparison between 1898 and 1916 or 1918 with 1940 discloses many changes.

In 1898, at Tampa, I wanted a pair of shoes, had to have them, because the sole of one of mine was gone. Not a shoe to be had and later at Fernindino I was able to get a pair at a store. They were several sizes too large. I kept them as curiosities until two years ago when my boss insisted they should be given to someone who could use them. They got a pair of shoes 40 years old.

Well, all this to tell you the National Guard did not rate government shoes when we went out in 1898. Not until the beginning of the next century did we rise to the dignity of an issue of shoes, and then well along in the century if my memory is not too much at fault.

We lived in tents, when the flies would allow us to come in. Of course, with flies and old fashioned latrines, we had old fashioned typhoid fever. I must confess to a leaning toward the modern. There is only one "old fashioned" that I still associate with if I can help it; a lump of sugar, dissolved in water, a dash of bitters, a proper sized dose of good rye whisky, then take a piece of lemon and rub around the edge of the glass for bouquet. Leave a bit of lemon skin in the concoction if you want to—after iced, drink slowly and browse in your memories.

Well, our casualties in the War of 1898 were due to typhoid and we had too many.

The 3d Regiment, of which I was Lieutenant-Colonel, was in Shafter's 5th Corps. We were sent down to Port Tampa to go aboard the transports. We loaded our baggage and I remember seeing my horse put aboard. Then, while moving around in the harbor a hole was jabbed into our ship. The word went out that it could not go, but other ships would soon be there to take us. The hole was patched up and Lt. Col. Roosevelt took it over for two battalions of his Rough Riders. Two of the three squadrons alone went to Cuba and no horses of the Rough Riders. Our ship never came and when my horse returned, he was sad looking, as if he had not been fed since he left Tampa.

There are many who will read this who went to the next and third mobilizations of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Slow Progress

What a difference—although 30 years after the Civil War, we seemed to have learned nothing. No food fit to eat half the time, no clothes in the tropics but blue wool, and I can say it at this date, with few if any to deny it, the P.N.G. was certainly superior to many other State outfits I saw and as far as sanitation was concerned was not excelled by the Regular Army of that day and date.

Following the occupation of Cuba by the United States Forces you are all familiar with the wonderful sanitary work of General Gorgas in Cuba and the yellow fever experiments, of Col. Walter Reed and his four volunteer enlisted men, together with the check on typhoid fever due to research, in a large measure, by the Medical Officers of our Army, until the mobilization of 1916. Then, with the "shot in the arm" that affected soldiers differently, we were freed of that wartime scourge—dysentery and typhoid.

I recently made a trip with the Reservation Commission, of which I am happy to be a member, to your home of 1941. That is you will start housekeeping there. You may learn to like it and have to move for one reason or another to let a new crop of soldiers come in. I feel sorry for the next bunch. Why? you ask.

Traditions

Well, all the members of the P.N.G. have joined an outfit with traditions,—Background, some people call it. You will find in the ranks and among the officer personnel, men whose forebears have gone out to all our wars as Pennsylvanians and in organizations that will be with you at Indiantown Gap. This statement will start the memories of many of you members—Back to the Colonial Wars,—The Revolutionary War. The 1st Troop Philadelphia Cavalry, has been in continuous service since the Revolution and is older than any Regular Army organization in the United States in active service. In 1898, this organization was commanded by the father of the present Troop Commander, Captain Groome. The 108th Field Artillery celebrated its 100th anniversary December 7th. As an Infantry organization, it was in the Mexican War, 1848—the Civil War, 1860, and the Spanish-American War, 1898. In 1916, it was transferred to field artillery and served in the A.E.F. with distinction. You will find in each of the Infantry Regiments men who served in the A.E.F., but few if any other than General Martin who are still active since 1898. Perhaps Gen. Warner, formerly of the 111th Infantry, who was in the Marines along around the turn of the century. The writer and General Shannon, together with a number of recently retired officers, were born ten years too soon or the emergency was ten years too late to enable us to go along on this trip.

But who wants to live forever.—"The pitcher that goes to the well too often is finally broken."

Indiantown A Soldiers Paradise

As I said above, I recently made a trip to Indiantown Gap. What a treat you have in store for you. Beautiful two-story houses, four to a company, sixty-three men to a house, individually heated; showers and toilet arrangements in each house. A recreation building for each company. Think of it. Reminds me of Camp Stewart at El Paso in 1916 where they had three recreation centers, Y.M.C.A. huts. At the west end of the camp, one had a wheezy organ and in the late hours of the night, when everyone was trying to keep from being homesick, some guy who only knew two hymns would play "Where is My Boy Tonight." The other hymn wasn't that. A few sentimental lads with cultivated (?) voices would try and sing it and that "Oh, Where Is My Boy Tonight" got so on my nerve that I then and there resolved if I ever went to war again there would be no wheezy organs taken along.

With underground drain pipes and fresh hydrated water from Jonestown, 140 gallons per man per day (capacity), there is no excuse for drinking anything but Jonestown water nor washing out of a bucket.

I can close my eyes and believe that I am again a Buck Private (which I was for five years) and I can conjure tricks that I then knew which would result in the other fellow carrying up my breakfast, but I must confess I never had an imagination sufficiently active to envisage the setup of such a camp as you will roll into in January, 1941.

Beds and blankets and real dishes in mess shack, hot and cold water, cement walks, auto to the door. Boy, if your Mother comes to see you she will be jealous of your quarters.

Then, if you work hard and boot-lick the skipper, you may be promoted to a non-com. This means a private room at one end of the building where the Non-Coms will probably have carpet on the floor and toast marshallows at the furnace.

No, I don't mean to be funny. It

(Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)

Tanks of the 28th Division advance to the attack in smoke screen near Pottsdam.

is as it should be, because you will not always be in these buildings, uring the hardening process but as tough as the road seems to be, there will always be the vision of comfortable, dry, clean quarters at the end of the trail where a fellow can stretch out and recoup from his labors of the day.

I can see some of those buildings at Christmas time, decorated with trees and greens, music, good cheer and the holiday spirit; a competition between platoons and companies as to who has the best looking building. The men from the Selective Service will be received to fill up your quarters. These are men that probably never had an opportunity to join a National Guard company, or perhaps never thought of it if they had; they had other hobbies. These men will be received in the right spirit of the old 28th Division. It is the only spirit that prevails in all good organizations. They are your buddies, will stand beside you as "one gets you"—perhaps carry you to a dressing station—in later life, be your closest companion. He is coming into an old family and must be received in the traditional manner. He is one of you—for him you fight. Clip in the "borning" any other attitude upon the part of any unthinking member of your outfit.

After I saw, in the Argonne, a young Italian soldier shot through the head, and giving his life for our country, I never again permitted the term Dago to be used in my outfit without censoring the person thoughtlessly using it. Like the word Tin Soldier applied to the National Guard, it seems to have gone from the vocabulary of the Americans we know.

A Grand Outfit

How proud you all should be that you can serve this great Democracy in, I will be pardoned, the best Division in the Army. The 28th—The Keystone—The Iron Division. That term came from a German prisoner in the Argonne. He was being interrogated by G-2. He said that they knew in the German Army what Divisions were opposite them, and when asked to tell what Divisions were opposite the Corps he was in, said "the 1st Division, then the *Iron Division*, then the 77th Division. The 28th was known to them as the *Iron Division* and God knows, boys, and so do a lot of us, they were iron all right and that is what you have to live up to. Some job, but you will make it.

Play the Game

Play the soldier game as good sports. You play any game according to the rules and as you excell, it will come easy and you will quickly become proficient. The Division has as fine officers as can be found in any organization. Courageous, intelligent, patriotic, fair and understanding because most of them, if not all, have done just what they are asking you to do. God willing, I shall come to visit Indiantown Gap many times during your stay there and I shall be disappointed if I don't see the same old 28th Division doing their work in the same 28th Division manner. Everyone proud of their outfit, and the citizens of the State proud with a feeling of safety that the 28th Division is again under arms, ready for whatever fate holds in store for them.

May you all have a Happy Christmas with your families, a happy and ever remembered year of preparation for whatever the future may hold for you; sure in the thought that when you return to your homes you will be healthier, broadened in your vision, possessed of a more tolerant spirit, a respect for authority, a greater love for your fellowman, and a love for your Country without which on the part of all of us, it may cease to exist as we have known it. That is the wish and the prayer of one who served for 47 years in the outfit you are in, and for fourteen years had the priceless, to me, privilege of commanding it.

"Oh, Mr. Smith, perhaps you can tell me what it costs to divorce one husband and marry another?"

"I'm sorry—but I don't know the present rate of exchange."

FOR EACH OF YOU IN THE FIELD
FIVE MEN STAY TO PRODUCE

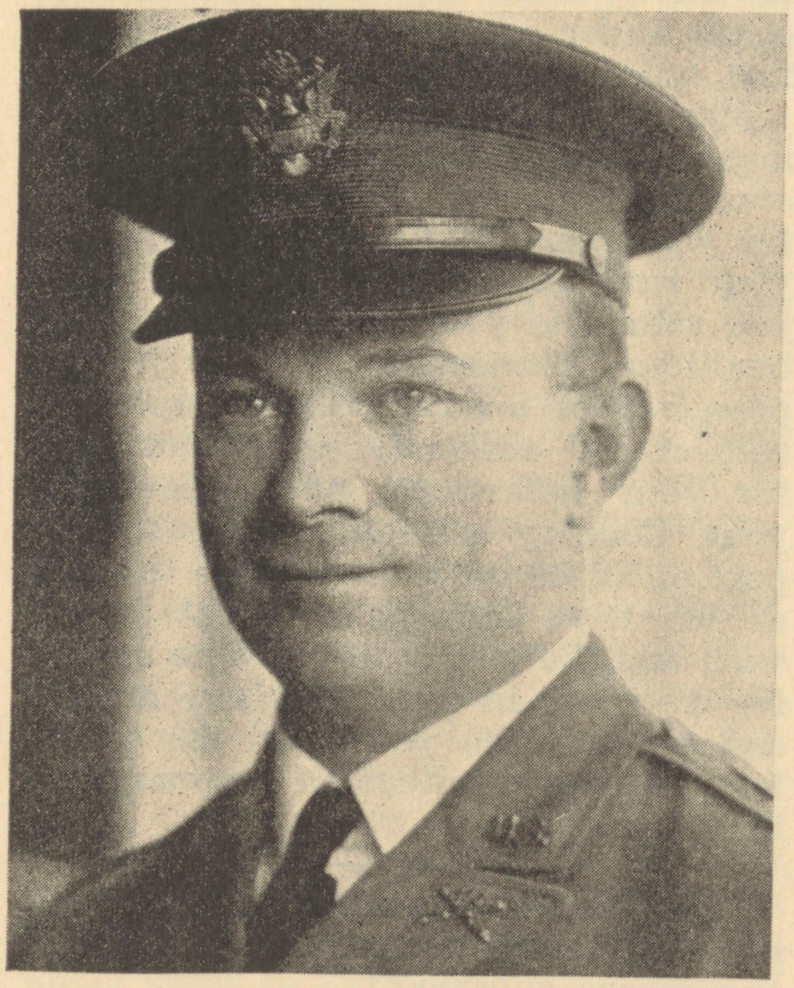
Think of the production facilities it requires to support your army—5 men at home produce so that each of you can fight. We know that five men alone cannot do it—they need power—thousands of horsepower to turn the wheels that ultimately feed, clothe and arm your forces. That duty shall be accomplished.

We salute you, gentlemen of daring, and pledge you the full cooperation and complete dependability of Titusville Boilers to produce power in every field of Industrial Preparedness.

TITUSVILLE BOILER DIVISION
of the
STRUTHERS WELLS-TITUSVILLE CORPORATION
TITUSVILLE, PA.

DEATH TAKES PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS

WITHIN a period of six days, between November 23 and 28, three outstanding officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard were suddenly taken by death. All were leaders in the civil life of their communities.



Gen. William R. Dunlap

General Dunlap's long and honorable career with the Pennsylvania National Guard commenced with his enrollment in Company E, 18th Pennsylvania Infantry on March 24, 1903. He was subsequently promoted through all non-commissioned grades and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Infantry July 2, 1912. Later he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and as Captain took his company to the Mexican Border. Returning from the Mexican Border in January, 1917 he remained in State service until called for World War service in April 1917. General Dunlap was promoted during his Federal Service to Major and Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. In March, 1919, he was promoted to Colonel and placed in command of the 109th Infantry. After being mustered out of Federal Service in June, 1919 he began the reorganization of his old regiment, the 18th Infantry, and on October 16, 1919 he was again commissioned Colonel. After reorganization the regiment was converted to Field Artillery and Colonel Dunlap was continued in command. On August 12, 1939 announcement was made of his promotion as Brigadier General of the Line and assignment as Commanding General, 53d Field Artillery Brigade.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Star Medal by the Federal Government and the 20 year Service Medal by the Commonwealth.

All flags on armories were displayed at half staff on Wednesday, November 27, the day of the funeral.

Col. Monroe A. Means

Monroe A. Means was born at North Clarendon, Pa., February 22, 1881. Keenly interested in army life, he enlisted as a private in Company I, 16th Pennsylvania Infantry at Warren in June, 1903.

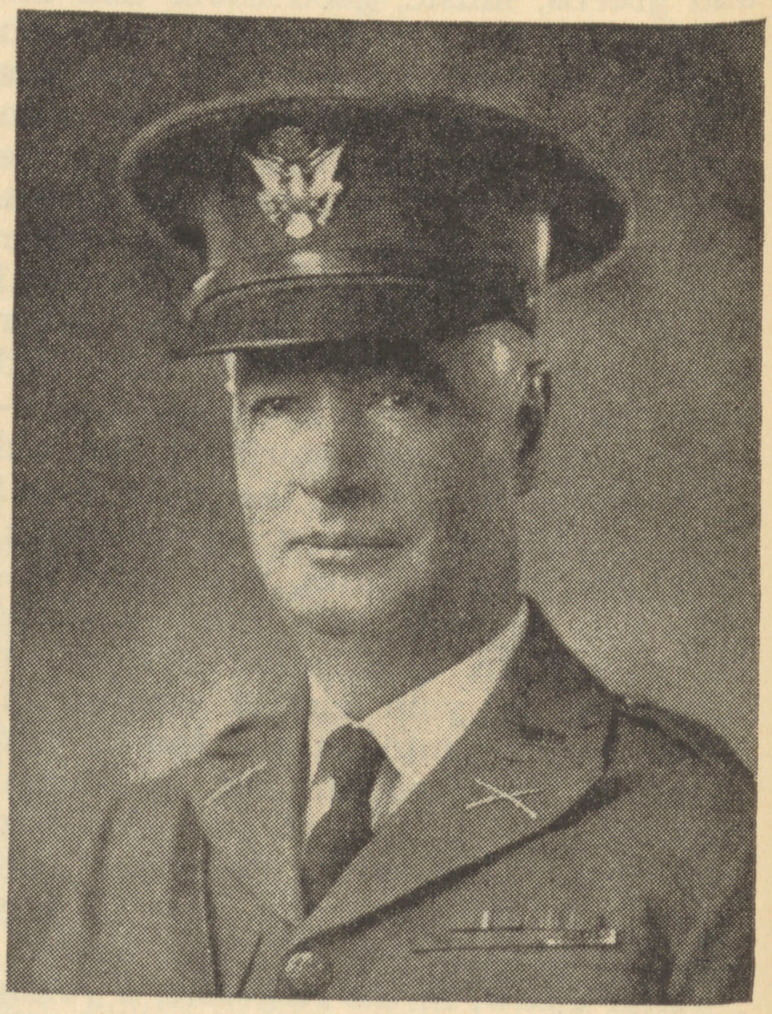
First important promotion in his military career came in 1908 when he was advanced to the post of Battalion Sergeant Major and then in 1911 he was made a commissioned officer by appointment to Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster.

Starting in 1911, and during his service with the National Guard, he personally organized two Kane units of the 112th Infantry and was among the pioneer group to advance the machine gun units as a part of the military system.

During the World War he served with Company K, 4th Pennsylvania Infantry, later changed to Company B, 149th Machine Gun Battalion of the famed 42nd Rainbow Division. He took part in heavy action in the World War including engagements in Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

On New Year's Day, 1920 he was commissioned Captain in the P. N. G. and reorganized Company E, 16th Infantry, today the Heavy Weapons Company M of Kane. In August he was commissioned Major and assigned to command of the 3rd battalion.

He was advanced to the post of Lieutenant Colonel in 1928 and then to Colonel, in command of the 112th Infantry on April 27, 1937.



Maj. James F. Leetch

Born in Philadelphia, on March 29, 1878, James F. Leetch, graduated from Central High School and attended Penn College in that city. Upon taking up his residence in Butler, in addition to his military activities, he had an active interest in civic, fraternal and political affairs in the city of Butler and Butler County, where he served for four years as clerk of Butler County and as Health officer, for ten years.

Enlisting as a private in Company D, 1st Pennsylvania Infantry on January 24, 1896, he served in the Spanish-American War, and from which he was discharged a sergeant. He was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in Company L, 19th Pennsylvania Infantry, March 27, 1899. He served on the Mexican Border, and in the World War with Company L, 16th Pennsylvania Infantry. He was promoted to Captain September 8, 1918. His overseas service included the engagements of Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne.

On November 1, 1919 he again entered the service of the Pennsylvania National Guard as Captain of the Machine Gun Company 16th Pa. Infantry. In 1921 he was transferred to command Company D, 112th Infantry where he continued until appointed Major, and assigned to the 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry.

Thereafter Major Leetch served for a number of years as Plans and Training Officer on the Staff of the 112th Infantry and for the past two years has commanded the 3rd Battalion of that regiment.

ADVICE TO COMPANY COMMANDERS

BY LT.-COL. J. A. BALLARD, S. C., U. S. ARMY

Colonel Ballard, formerly Instructor with the Pennsylvania National Guard, and now on duty with the 38th Division, Indiana National Guard, assisted in the mobilization of the 37th Division, Ohio National Guard. From his observations of this induction, the following Check List has been prepared with the object of assisting our own company, battery, and troop commanders with problems they will face.

I. Miscellaneous

1. *Check List No. 1* (Par. 5 AR 130-10)

This is entitled "Matters to be attended to without delay after induction by commanders of companies and similar units," BUT unless a unit commander begins work on certain of the items listed RIGHT NOW he may find that time is insufficient between the induction date and date of movement to the Training Center to accomplish all of the matters listed. For example: Blank forms to be used and the instructions for their preparation should be studied. Some of these can be fully prepared except for the date of induction, FBI Military Fingerprint Cards can be completed and checked; Old enlistment records can be transferred to the new forms and certified as true copies. Designation of Beneficiary Cards can be completed; Service Records opened, Officers Reports typed and signed, etc., etc.

In order to accomplish this, the necessary blank forms should be issued at an early date, at least as soon as the induction date is known.

One unit inspected failed to take the preliminary action suggested above and had to hire two civilian typists for three days to complete its records before departure.

For further information on this subject consult Induction Circular No. 1 "Preparations for Induction" NGB Sept. 5, 1940 and enclosure to letter of WDAGO, File 325 (8-27-40) dated Sept. 4, 1940. Subject: Induction of the National Guard of the United States.

2. *Induction Order Date* (Par. 1c AR 130-10)

This division is being inducted under a Presidential *Order*. As soon as the Executive Order is published ascertain the date thereof. It is required to be entered on numerous forms. See Par. 31c AR 130-10 "Unit commander's report;" 32e "Officers Reports;" Par. 96g "Order for supplies or services," etc. These executive orders are published as War Department Bulletins under the title "Executive Order—Units of the National Guard of the United States ordered into active military service."

3. *Recruiting* (Par. 9 AR 130-10 Sect VI Induction of the NG of the US as changed by letter NGB File AG 341. (10-9040E) dated Oct. 12, 1940, Subject: Recruiting after Registration Day).

Note that the above regulations prohibit National Guard recruiting after midnight preceding the effective date of the President's order and midnight of the effective date. In other words recruiting ceases 24 hours prior to Induction Day. However, this does not affect re-enlistments.

In order to assist unit commanders in completing records, issuing equipment, etc., recruiting should be stopped by State order about one month prior to induction.

4. *Agents and Purchase Orders* (Pars. 84, 85, 86, 97 AR 130-10)

In one unit inspected it was not foreseen that the two agent officers were necessary since the organization moved by rail *and* motor. If this situation exists in your unit make early request for an additional agent officer. Both agent officers will need a supply of the form shown in Par. 97g AR 130-10. It will save time if a supply of these are mimeographed with entries made as to executive order, designation of unit, home station disbursing officer, etc.

II. Property and Equipment.

1. *Property Transfer From State to Federal Control* (Par. 90a AR 130-10)

The USP&DO will prepare a list of the property charged against the organization in triplicate. All three copies are sent to the regimental supply officer who in turn sends two copies to the company commander for check. The company commander acknowledges responsibility, signs and returns one copy to the supply officer who then accepts accountability. Consult reference for details. Air Corps units have a special procedure to follow in accordance with Par. 91 AR 130-10.

2. *Equipment* (Par. 79 AR 130-10)

Unserviceable equipment should be I & I'd or surveyed well before induction to avoid transportation of this to the Training Center. In the case of equipment or clothing which is still usable although unsightly or of old type, care should be exercised to see that it is not presented to an inspector for action, with probable destruction, unless the unit commander is assured of its replacement prior to departure from home station. Articles of salvage value remaining after the above action, will be taken to the Training Center and turned in to the property officer there.

All equipment and clothing other than individual equipment to be worn or carried by the soldier should be carefully packed or crated, marked, and check lists made of contents of each container. Boxes for the above should be secured without delay.

Forms 30 for all men should be checked to insure that *all* sizes are entered, dates are correct, initialled by both soldier and officer and blanks carefully red-lined.

III. Records and Reports

1. *Enlistment Records* (Par. 46 AR 130-10; NGR 25; Instructions on Forms 21; Letter MGB file 315 Gen-94 Jan. 15, 1940, Subject: Revision of NG Forms for Enlistment Record and Service Record. Letter TAG file AG 201.3 (10-8-40) E dated Oct. 8, 1940. Subject: NG Records (To CGs all CAs)

If the provisions of the letters cited as reference above have been carried out the completion of Enlistment and Service Records will present no problem but in cases where the old form Enlistment Record NGB Form 21 Edition of July 1934 must be used for any reason, the following modifications are necessary:

1. Designation of beneficiary card WD AGO Form 41 must be filled out, signed and securely attached to the BACK of the enlistment record.

2. Service Record NGB Form No. 24 must be detached before forwarding.

In the last reference letter cited above, the interpretation of the words "only the original enlistment record" in Par 1b was construed to mean the original *copy* of NGB Form 21 Edition of 10-1-39 or 6-10-40 (as distinguished from the duplicate copy) when old form Enlistment Record NGB Form 21 Edition of July 1934 had been true copied on either of the later editions of Form 21.

2. *Service Records* (AR 345-125; SEC II Cir. 114 WD Oct. 14, 1940)

Study of the pertinent Army Regulation on this subject and the instructions on the form itself WD AGO Form 24 before making entries will avoid many errors requiring correction later. A few matters observed to be misunderstood or neglected are listed below.

Above cited WD Circular now requires "Army of the United States" to be entered at the top of the front outside cover by stamp, typewriter or ink. After "From....." on outside cover is entered the date of beginning of *current* enlistment, NOT date of induction. Note that the specific organization to which the man is assigned is not entered on line 3 of front cover but "Arm or Service" as stated on the form. His company troop or battery will be entered in the appropriate space on page 5.

Check all records of the enlisted man wherever filed and fill in appropriate spaces on the Service Record. Common omissions noted were: Qualifications in Arms, CM Records, Initials of officers as recorded on page 24. (A rubber stamp for the company commander will be convenient for use on page 24.)

For terms used for "Complexion" on page 2 "Light" or "Dark" are sufficiently descriptive. The sizes following the entry for "Gas Mask" may not be known but for "Shoes" entry can be made.

Reading of Articles of War and entries of last date thereof can certainly be accomplished prior to induction. The "Sex Morality" requirement can usually be combined with this and entry made.

Under "Remarks" on page 15 of the Service Record WD AGO Form 24 the following must be entered: "Inducted into the active military service of the United States at .....on..... (place) (date) pursuant to the Presidential order of ..... (date)

A rubber stamp for the above Remark will be found convenient.

3. *Serial Numbers*

Some unit commanders were under the impression that assignment of serial numbers to enlisted men could be delayed until after the physical examinations and no serial number assigned to men discharged for physical disability. This is erroneous, ALL MEN INDUCTED MUST BE ASSIGNED SERIAL NUMBERS FROM THE BLOCK OF NUMBERS ALLOCATED TO THE UNIT BY THE STATE ADJUTANT GENERAL. Care must be exercised to avoid assignment of consecutive numbers to men of the same surname.

4. *Immunization Records* (Par. 46c AR 130-10)

In one unit inspected the immunization against smallpox and typhoid for both officers and men had been neglected. After physical examination if was found necessary to vaccinate and inoculate thirty individuals. The unit medical officer by that time had left with advance detachments and it was necessary to secure the services of another organization medical officer for the purpose. This should be checked NOW and Forms completed, in proper form, and be available for entering the data upon service records. If unit commanders experience any unusual delay in getting immunization accomplished, prompt report to regimental commanders should be made explaining the circumstances and requesting remedial action.

5. *Forms 100 and Payrolls.*

Final Forms 100 and Payrolls for drills prior to induction are not acted upon by the Instructor detailed to inspect the induction but by the Instructor regularly assigned to the unit (unless the same officer served in both capacities). It would be well to have these accomplished and forwarded *prior to induction* so as not to interfere with the clerical work incident to the induction itself.

6. *Fingerprint Records* (Par. 35 AR 130-10, Check list 5, AR 345-120)

The AR 345-120 cited above should be carefully studied and one or preferably two men of the organization should receive training in the taking of finger prints prior to using the Military Finger Print Card FBI. (Local Police, Dept. of Justice or Army Recruiting Stations will give this training).

Failure to do this in one unit inspected resulted in approximately 50% of the forms being incomplete or finger impressions improperly made.

For the Statement "Build ....." on the form, one of the following should be used "Slender" "Medium" "Heavy".

Note that in addition to the military Finger Print Card FBI the finger prints of the right hand must be recorded on Enlistment Records WD NGB Form 21 (1939 & 1940) and *in addition to these* a set of finger prints of the right hand with man's name and serial number must be made to be attached to WD AGO Form 135 (Physical Examination upon induction). It is suggested that forms for this be mimeographed copying the form shown on WD NGB Form 21 (1939 or 1940) but adding lines for "Name ....." and "Serial No. .....". If both the card and these prepared forms are *made at the same time* another formation for this will be unnecessary.

7. *Discharges and Reenlistments* (Par. 62 AR 130-10); Letter NGB file NG 220.1 Gen. 3 dated July 23, 1940.

Existing regulations on this subject are clear. They should be assembled studied and the provisions thereof carried out to the letter.

Suspected cases of minority should be investigated. In some units both the men and their parents concealed the fact of their being under age in order to accumulate drill pay until the actual date of induction.

All men inducted are on the initial roster even if subsequently discharged.

8. *Discharges for Physical Disability* (Par. 62 AR 130-10)

Delay in preparation of discharge orders and certificates of discharge was found in some cases to be due to failure of medical examination boards to give early notification to unit commanders of men *definitely* disqualified physically (not those whose physical examinations were subject to review or recheck of certain items). By unit commanders taking the initiative to secure information on this from the examining board prior to the completion of its formal reports the order from the Regimental Commander can be secured and the procedure incident to discharge speeded up. The above cited letter makes it mandatory that such discharges be accomplished prior to departure from home stations. A copy of Form 135 AGO "Report of Physical Examination of Enlisted Man on Induction" is required to be furnished to the enlisted man rejected for physical disability. It is customary to forward this copy to the company commander for delivery to the man. Under no circumstances should this copy be filed in company records.

(Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)

Infantry soldiers fire M-1 rifles while wearing the new type gas masks.

Mose was taking an examination for letter carrier. The examiner asked him this question: "What is the distance from the earth to the sun?"

"Lawsy me!" exclaimed Mose. "If you'se gwine to put me on that route, Ah's resignin' right now."

The speaker was getting tired of being interrupted.

"We seem to have a good many fools here tonight; wouldn't it be advisable to hear one at a time?"

"Yes," said a voice. "Get on with your speech."

PROCESSING FOR INDUCTION INTO FEDERAL SERVICE

BY COLONEL ROBERT MORRIS

THE Mobilization Regulations define processing as "a procedure for translating personnel from one status to another. Initial processing of military personnel during mobilization includes all steps necessary to convert personnel from civilian status to that of classified and assigned individuals * * * physically present at their first organization of permanent assignment."

To carry this definition into effect, Mobilization Regulations, Series 1, have been issued covering all phases of a mobilization. These regulations, of course, are based on the military program for the production of which the General Staff of the Army is responsible, based on which the War Department Mobilization Plan and all subordinate plans thereto, including company, troop or battery plans, are based.

Therefore it is important that all officers realize that for them and their units their unit mobilization plan is the basis for the organization of procedure in mobilization. AR 130-10, March 27, 1940, covers practically every step which must be taken on M Day. They, however, must be supplemented by the specific instructions for certain activities which are contained in the Mobilization Regulations to which AR 130-10 refers from time to time.

This mobilization is to be considered as a peace time mobilization in which the Mobilization Regulations state "peace time procedure will continue initially, except as otherwise prescribed, and will thereafter be modified progressively by the War Department to meet the needs of the particular emergency."

The mobilization mission of the commander of any unit is to prepare the unit in the minimum time for the effective execution of the missions to be performed by it during the emergency.

With this statement in mind it then follows that all officers should now immediately familiarize themselves with—

(1) AR 130-10

(2) Check on their Moblization Plans, bringing them up to date where personnel or assignments have been changed.

(3) Check their property accounts against Tables of Basic Allowances in order to determine shortages.

(4) Prepare such requisitions as are possible to bring the unit to peace strength equipment.

These notes were prepared by Colonel Morris, who has experienced two mobilizations, to call to the attention of officers and non-commissioned officers the problems to be met and overcome on induction into Federal Service. Texts and references are given in all cases.

(5) Discharge all men with dependents.

(6) Organize recruiting teams and recruit up to present allotted strength (enlist no aliens or persons suspected of being enemy aliens, whether or not they have taken out their first papers).

(7) Arrange to detail the necessary clerks for M Day activities such as:

(a) Clerks for the Medical Examining Boards (4 clerks to make initial entries on physical examination blanks; one clerk to complete military fingerprint cards, page 2, NGB Form 21, edition 10-1-39 or 6-10-40; four to complete physical examination entries; one to issue identification tags)

(b) Clerks for unit administration (to open new morning and sick reports and new service records; to close old service records, to check old and new service records for completeness and accuracy; to check enlistment records; to complete old enlistment records; to prepare initial roster; to prepare initial return; to complete armory drill payroll; to check unit property against shipping tickets for Regimental Supply Officer; to prepare enlistment records of new recruits and open service records; to prepare discharges for personnel not passed by board.

Recruits enlisted before induction between 18 and 21 years of age will not be required to again secure their parents consent.

Recruits between 18 and 21 years of age enlisted after induction will be required to have the written consent of their parents or guardian. The consent will state the age or date of birth of applicant.

This consent will be placed inside W.D.A.G.O. Form 21 (enlistment record) and forwarded to T.A.G.

Recruits for any unit who are not sworn in before M-day should not be presented to the Examining Board but should be held until after the induction of the unit is completed and then examined by a Medical Officer of the Army, National Guard of Officers Reserve Corps (if none other is available) Recruits examined after unit is inducted by a civilian physician will be required to be reexamined by an Army Medical Officer.

Discharges will be issued immediately to men found by the Medical Board to be physically unfit. Orders for discharge of these men will be issued by Regimental or similar unit commanders. 6 copies as follows:

Original and one copy to C.A. with report of physical examination.
One copy to A.G. Pa.
One copy file.
One copy to enlisted man with discharge certificate.

Officers will report for orders by wire to next higher commander immediately on notice of induction. These reports to be made by all commanders, only.

All officers will report in writing through channels to T.A.G. immediately upon induction.

N.G.U.S. officers as such will be inducted with organization to which assigned and report in writing as above.

Physical Examination Blanks

The Examining Board will require mimeographed copies of the physical examination blanks for use as rough copies during the induction. These copies should be mimeographed, if possible, before M-day and kept on hand for use during the examination. When completed they are held by the Board and forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army with fingerprint records attached.

Serial Numbers

Serial numbers will be assigned to all personnel being inducted, and entered on the physical examination blanks. All personnel, whether or not they have served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or National Guard previously, will be assigned new serial numbers.

Questionnaire

The classified questionnaire for officers and warrant officers of the National Guard will be completed by each person concerned in duplicate

and presented to the Medical Board at the time of physical examination, to be forwarded by the Board with the report of physical examination.

Fingerprint records

For enlisted men inducted into the Federal Service, the right hand finger prints will be recorded on page 2, NGB Form 21. The name and serial number of the enlisted man will be typed on the fingerprint record and that part of the form securely attached to W.D. AGO Form 135 (report of physical examination of enlisted men on induction) for forwarding by the Examining Board.

Messes

Where unit messes are operated, unit commanders may purchase rations if they cannot be obtained in kind from Quartermaster Depots. Messes may be established, however, by contract, if facilities are not available for a unit mess.

Officers are obligated to purchase their own meals. However, if they desire to mess with the unit a standard charge, which will include the price of food, handling and service, will be paid by each officer to the unit commander.

Money Allowance for Purchase of Rations or Meals

This allowance will be furnished the unit commander and will not exceed three time the value of the garrison ration. The money allowance per day per man is at present $1.26.

Ration Savings

No ration savings will be allowed. Money, however, received from officers messing with the unit will be taken up in Council Book under Ration Savings.

Ration Returns

No ration returns will be rendered by units until they reach a training center.

Agent Officers

Company, troop, battery, detachment and Air Corps Squadron Commanders will be appointed as Class B agent officers and will receive funds direct by check as follows: 3 checks to be furnished at one time, each for one day's expenses of the unit; checks will include:

a. Three times the value of the garrison rations, times the number of enlisted men on the roll on M-day.

b. Plus an additional 25c for each enlisted man to cover sleeping quarters, fuel, forage, supplies and services over and above the ration cost (the latter will include food, soap, candles, matches and toilet paper).

c. These checks are to be accounted for within 48 hours.

Individual Equipment Record.—WD, NGB Form No. 30

These forms will be continued at induction with the original entries and such other entries as may be necessary from M Day on.

Uniforms and Equipment

Units inducted should report to training centers with clothing and equipment authorized by National Guard Tables of Basic Allowances for their authorized strength as follows:

a. Between M-Day and date of leaving home stations, recruits will be uniformed and equipped from State Arsenal.

b. Between date of arrival at training center and receipt of draftees, recruits who volunteer will be uniformed and equipped from State Arsenal as far as stocks permit.

c. Draftees will be uniformed and equipped at reception centers which for us may be Indiantown, and certainly will be New Cumberland.

d. Reception centers will be corps installations manned by Corps personnel.

Ammunition

All ammunition on hand on M Day will be turned in to Regimental Supply Officer for turn in to the USP & DO.

Unserviceable Property will not be turned in to the USP & DO, but will be disposed of on I & I report or by survey. However, it is suggested that unsuitable sizes of clothing which are serviceable might be traded between organizations or with the USP & DO.

Extracts of Telegrams Received by the 213th Coast Artillery

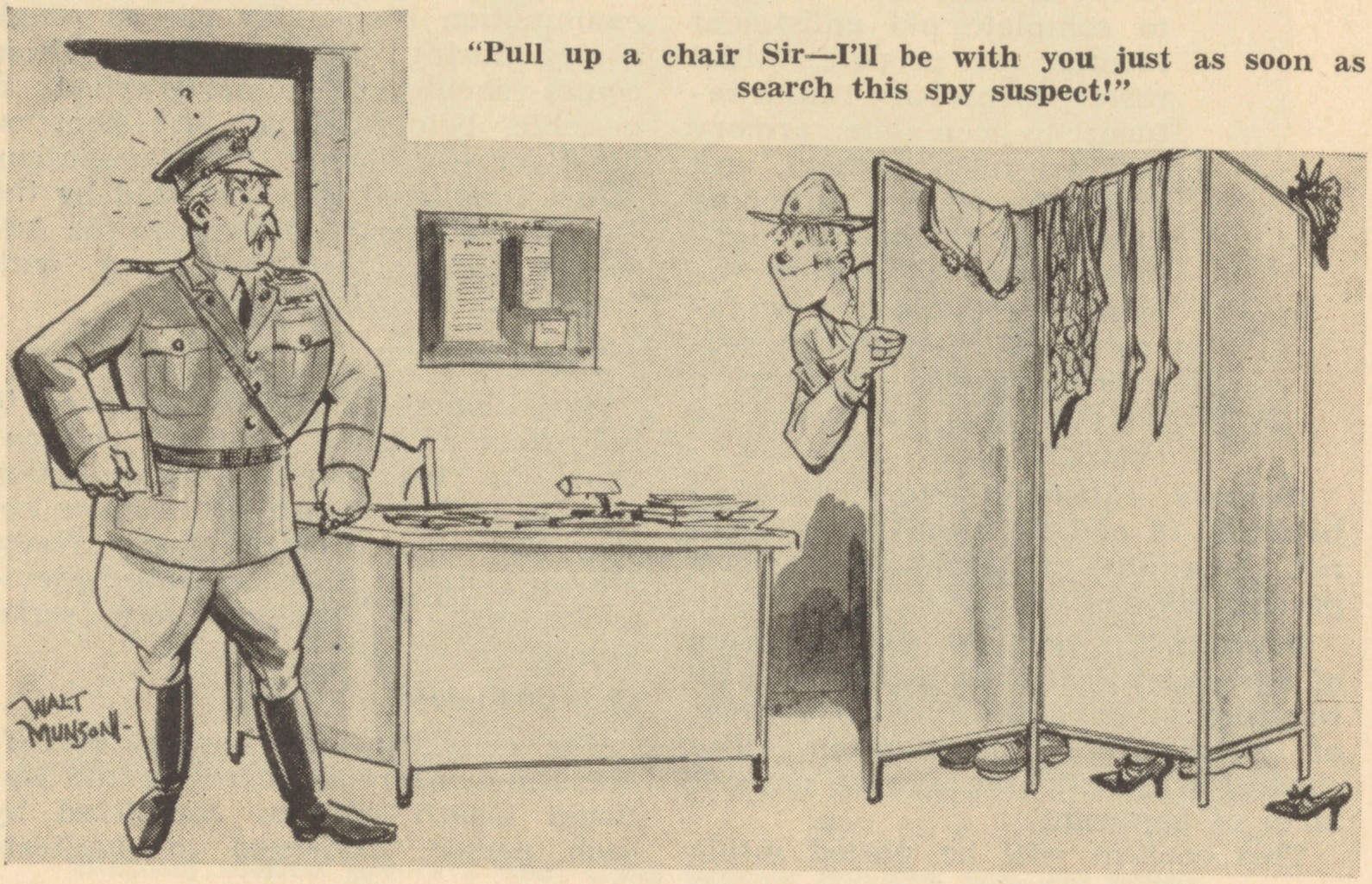
a. Baggage applies to personal baggage. Transportation of household effects is authorized for movements on permanent change of station. In addition to transportation of household effects now authorized for movements from home station to first permanent station (unit training center) and to home or any other selected place upon termination of service.

b. Movement to staging area at Virginia Beach—re paragraph 7, AR 30-920 "The unit training center will be considered as first station and movement from home to unit training center will not be considered as permanent change of station."

References

AR 130-10—March 27, 1940
M.R.—General—April 1, 1940
M.R. 1-1—September 1, 1939
M.R. 1-2 (Old M.R. 1-1, March 27, 1934)
M.R. 1-3—October 30, 1939
M.R. 1-9—August 31, 1940
"Induction of the National Guard of the United States," AGO, USA, September 4, 1940. Remimeographed AG-Pa. September 6, 1940.
Letter, "Supply of National Guard Units," NGB September 12, 1940.
Letter, "Questionnaire to be Executed, etc. NGB, September 18, 1940.

"Pull up a chair Sir—I'll be with you just as soon as I search this spy suspect!"



CONCRETE PRODUCTS

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THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG

BY HARVEY S. FORD

—Photo Courtesy Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce

Confederate Cavalry raiding Chambersburg, 1864. In the center is the Courthouse, burned by the Confederates, and at the right corner is the former office of the Franklin "REPOSITORY" (still published), and from which this old print was taken.

THURSDAY, July 28, 1864. For the first time in years the good citizens of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania felt that they had reason to congratulate themselves, and to look forward with some confidence to the future. At last it seemed that the Federal Government was going to do something permanent about the everlasting menace of a rebel invasion from the Shenandoah Valley. That day's Philadelphia *Inquirer* had carried a confident and comforting story from the correspondent with the Union troops at Frederick, Maryland. The Union army was in such numbers, he wrote, "that for the first time in the history of the war glorious news might be expected from the Shenandoah Valley." The familiar "high military authority" had assured him "that every ford of the Potomac was strictly watched; that it was impossible for the enemy to cross; that if they only would cross it would be the best thing that could happen, as they could never get back again."

This was good news indeed to the townsfolk, for of all the Northern cities harassed by the rebels Chambersburg had endured the most. The original raid had come two years before, after the failure of *Lee's*[1] first invasion at Antietam. *General Jeb Stuart,* on a cavalry raid around the Union army, had spent the night of October 10, 1862 at Chambersburg. The town's ladies were much taken by *Stuart's* gallantry and good manners, but there was no denying the fact, bitterly attested by the merchants, that the rebel troopers had looted Chambersburg most efficiently. And such was the slackness of the Union cavalry that the plundering of Chambersburg became an annual outing for many of the Virginia mounted regiments.

At the time of burning of the city by the Confederates, Chambersburg population was approximately 5,000. Out of those ashes a prosperous, thriving community of 15,000 has grown up.

The next invasion came as a prelude to Gettysburg. On the morning of June 15, 1863, *General Albert G. Jenkins'* Virginia horsemen broke into the town. They stayed two days, pillaging and enjoying themselves generally. Hardly had the Chambersburgers cleaned up after *Jenkins* when, on the 23rd, he was back again, this time with *Lee* himself and the Army of Northern Virginia following behind. The whole of southeastern Pennsylvania was overun, and the area between Harrisburg and Philadelphia was alive with roving and rapacious rebel cavalry patrols. To the east, *General Jubal A. Early* burned the Honorable Thaddeus Stevens' Caledonia Iron Works—valued at $50,000—and ransomed the town of York for the surprisingly small sum of $28,000.

In Chambersburg, the awed townsfolks watched the rebel warlord confer with his subordinates in the public square, hid in doorways as the dirty, jeering Confederate legions swaggered past, and wrathfully computed their losses from this new invasion. Perhaps because of the presence of *Lee,* things were conducted a little less crudely in Chambersburg. The leading dignitaries were rounded up and presented with a demand for several hundred tons of goods and supplies. When the dismayed Chambersburgers protested that it would be impossible to fill the order, the unperturbed Confederate officers produced a copy of the census of 1860, wherein the resources of the district were painstakingly cataloged.

In time, the Chambersburgers learned to take their misfortunes philosophically. True, the rebel raids were costly. Insofar as time permitted, it was custtomary for the merchants to ship such of their goods as they were able to Philadelphia for safe keeping when a rebel invasion was threatened, and some storekeepers later related that they had paid round trip shipping charges on their merchandize five times during the course of the war. But very little could be evacuated in this manner, so that the visiting Southerners always found excellent looting. The Mississippians and Texans, the Chambersburgers noted, were the most "vicious and violent," and the North Carolinians the most likely to desert. But principally, the fat, prosperous and contented Pennsylvanians were astounded by the illiteracy and general ignorance of their Southern cousins. The Confederates, ancestors of our modern sharecroppers, were in turn amazed by the comparative luxury in which the Northerners lived, and, doubtless inspired by envy, were all the more ruthless in consequence.

The bottom of the whole trouble lay in Chambersburg's geographical position just north of the mouth of the Shenandoah Valley, the funnel through which the rebels passed in their periodic invasions of the North. Nothing of value could be accomplished until the Valley was permanently closed to the Confederates.

For a year after Gettysburg there was comparative quiet, marred only by occasional scares and alarms. Then, early in July, 1864, *Early,* one of *Lee's* corps commanders and bitterest and most irreconcilable of the rebel chieftains, broke out of the Valley and headed

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1. *The names of Confederates are italicized to avoid confusion.*

—Photo Courtesy Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce

This reproduction shows the meeting of Generals Lee and Hill, on June 26, 1863.

east on the last of the great Confederate invasions.

On the 6th, *Early* ransomed Hagerstown, Maryland, for $20,000, and three days later overwhelmed General Lew Wallace—whom *Early* outnumbered 3 to 1—at the Monocacy, beyond Frederick. On the 11th the rebels were before Washington, and here *Early* was presented with the greatest opportunity ever offered to any commander in any war—Washington was defenseless, almost denuded of troops for Grant's army before Richmond. The whole of the capital, and the administration from Lincoln down, were helpless before the Confederates, but *Early* was over-cautious. Fearing a trap, he did not attack, and instead retreated the next night. Pausing only to ransom Frederick for $200,000 on the 13th, *Early* fell back to his lair at the head of the Valley, and there, at Kernstown on the 24th, he defeated General George Crook and some Union troops which had been hastily concentrated during the emergency. Nevertheless, the Union concentration continued, and as *Early* remained quietly at the mouth of the Shenandoah, the danger was generally supposed to be over.

II

If there were cynics among the Chambersburgers, the air must have been full of I-told-you-so's on the afternoon of the next day, Friday, July 29th. For at noon word had come through that the rebels were again over the Potomac, and advancing rapidly on Chambersburg. There was not as much commotion as usual. Merchants boarded up their stores and buried their cash in cellars, but very little time was available, and besides, after two years the Chambersburgers were apathetic. However, had they known what was in store for them there might well have been a mass evacuation, for the rebel raider, *General John McCausland*, was armed with definite orders from *Early* to burn the town.

In spite of the fact that "every ford of the Potomac was strictly watched," *McCausland's* crossing had been a simple matter. The whole countryside had been cleared of Union troops, even to home guards and local militia, during the recent raid on Washington, and these had either not yet returned to their stations or else were gathering along the Potomac to attack *Early*. On the morning of the 29th *Early* had moved his main body to the Potomac at Williamsport, on the direct road to Chambersburg. General William W. Averill with the Union cavalry was more than twenty miles south of Chambersburg at Hagerstown, directly across the Williamsport-Chambersburg road, and here he naturally remained in order to parry *Early's* expected thrust. Meanwhile, at the time Union attention was being attracted to Williamsport, *McCausland* was secretly sent some ten miles to the west, where he crossed the Potomac without opposition.

McCausland commanded two brigades of Virginia cavalry—2,600 men and six pieces of artillery. Between him and Chambersburg was General Darius N. Couch, commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, with one hundred and five militiamen, strung out beyond Mercersburg. *McCausland's* orders to burn and destroy were a measure of retaliation. Some time previously General David Hunter had burned a few houses in Virginia as a warning against the continuous guerilla sniping to which his troops had been subjected. Unfortunately, these were not just ordinary homes: they belonged to *Alexander R. Boteler*, a Confederate Congressman; *Andrew Hunter*, a Virginia state senator; *Edmund I. Lee*, a relative of the Confederate generalissimo's, and two or three other rebel dignitaries. Therefore, revenge was in order, and *Early* decided that the sack of Chambersburg—a prosperous town of more than 6,000 population—would be a fair exchange. But, out of the kindness of his heart, *Early* instructed *McCausland* to offer them an alternative: if the Chambersburgers could immediately produce $100,000 in gold or $500,000 in greenbacks, their town would be spared.

In the early hours of the morning, Saturday, July 30th, *McCausland* shouldered Couch's feeble handful aside and pushed quickly on to Chambersburg. Just after sunrise, at about six o'clock, the rebels fired half a dozen shots into the town; but there was no response, for there were no Union troops present. Immediately thereafter skirmishers poured in by every street and alley, and, finding no resistance, the main body of the Confederate cavalry soon followed. *McCausland* at once rounded up eight or ten of the passing citizens and rang the Court House bell for a general meeting. To the latter there was no response, and *McCausland* then presented his demands to the extemporaneous committee he had collected. They quite simply replied that neither $100,000 in gold nor $500,000 in greenbacks could be found in the town. But even while this discussion was going on, the mere formality of the demand was amply demonstrated by the fact that the rebel soldiery had already begun their work of destruction.

The Confederate troops were well aware that the principal object of the expedition was the burning and looting of Chambersburg, and they lost no time in getting to work. Passing townsfolk were relieved of their money and valuables at pistol point. The Catholic priest again had his watch stolen, to his very considerable annoyance, for *Jenkins'* men had taken its predecessor only the year before. Those Chambersburgers who were unlucky enough to be caught in the streets had their hats, coats and even their trousers and boots taken from them on the spot by the ragged rebels. But this was just good sport—a warming up process, so to speak—and the invaders rapidly got down to more serious business.

Dividing up into squads, the Confederates began at the public square and systematically spread out in all directions, burning and plundering as they went. No notice was given to anyone, nor was time allowed to remove the women, children and sick. As far as the rebels were concerned, it was up to the Chambersburgers to look after themselves. The doors were beaten in with gun butts and planks, the furniture smashed with axes and sabres, and kerosene poured on the wreckage. Every room was thoroughly rifled, bureau drawers ripped open and closets searched, and if valuables were still not uncovered, the occupants were then compelled to reveal their hiding places. The stores and shops were naturally given the most attention, particularly those which sold liquor. Occasionally house owners were offered an opportunity to ransom their property for sums ranging from $25 to $200, but al-

though several ransoms were paid, in only one case was the house actually spared by the rebels. In general, everything that could be carried off was stolen, and what could not be stolen was burned.

Within a half an hour after the Confederates had entered the town, Chambersburg presented a scene which would have delighted the eye of a Hollywood director. The streets were filled with running, screaming citizens, whose flight the jocular rebels occasionally accelerated with good humored pot shots. Rictous soldiery, some of whom were already drunk, staggered up and down the streets, in and out of houses, laden with plunder, and shouting none too decent witticisms at the terrified Chambersburg ladies. Above the shouting and the screaming could be heard the roar of the flames and the crash of falling beams, as the town rapidly dissolved into ashes. The day was calm and clear—had there been a high wind hundreds of lives must have been lost—and huge black columns of smoke tinged with orange flame rose straight up into the sky like Indian signals, giving their warning to the whole countryside.

Many little incidents enlivened the otherwise routine work of destruction. The widow of a Union soldier fell on her knees at her door-step and, surrounded by her children, begged for her home. The rebels stepped over her, relieved her of ten dollars, and fired her house while she was pleading. Another lady rushed into her burning home to save her spoons. On her way out she met a group of soldiers arguing the question of who was to get her breast pin. Her arrival ended the dispute, as the spoons were divided among those who did not get the pin. One octogenarian, who had been bed-ridden for years, was told by grinning soldiers as they set fire to her house that she should cheer up, for this would doubtless teach her to walk again. A rich haul was made at the expense of the bartender of the Montgomery Hotel, who was forced to reveal the location of his life savings, a sum of $700. A second gentleman had the pleasure of cooking breakfast for the looters before having his house burned. Upon a village schoolteacher's confession that he had taught "niggers", his home was given very special attention. And so on, through a thousand and one similar incidents, none of which reflect much credit upon the reputedly chivalrous Southerners.

A detail was sent out from town to burn Norland, the estate of Colonel A. K. McClure, who was the town's leading citizen and a prominent politician and newspaper editor. The Colonel was not at home, but Mrs. McClure had been confined to her bed for some days. It was in vain that she showed the rebel officers letters of gratitude from wounded Confederates who had been cared for at her estate. They amused

(Please turn to page 60)

GENERAL PRATT TO COMMAND SECOND CORPS

The War Department on November 22, 1940, announced the assignment of Major General Henry C. Pratt to the command of the Second Army Corps with headquarters at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. General Pratt is returning from service in the Philippine Islands.

The Second Army Corps will include the 28th Division, with headquarters at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania; the 29th Division, with headquarters at Fort Meade; and the 44th Division, with headquarters at Fort Dix, New Jersey. The Second Corps, together with the First and Sixth Corps and three Coast Artillery Districts, comprises the First Field Army.

General Pratt was born at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1904. On graduation he was appointed a second lieutenant of Cavalry, later transferring to the Air Corps. He first served at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and from 1909 to 1911 he was aide to President Taft.

During the war General Pratt served in Hawaii, at Kelly and Brooks Fields, Texas, with the Division of Military Aeronautics in Washington, D. C., and with the American Expeditionary Forces. He was awarded the Order of the Crown of Italy for his World War service.

His assignments since the war have included command of Kelly Field, Texas, of Mitchel Field, New York, and Hawaiian Department Air Officer. In March, 1935 he assumed command of the 2d Wing, General Headquarters Air Force, at Langley Field, Virginia, and in 1937 became Commandant of the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Alabama. In August, 1938 he went to the Philippines as Commander of the 23d Infantry Brigade, and on May 31, 1940 assumed command of the Philippine Division and the Post of Fort William McKinley.

CORPS AREA AND CORPS

BY LT.-COLONEL GEORGE H. MILLHOLLAND, G. S. C.

(On duty at Headquarters, Third Corps Area)

An explanation of the separation of Corps Area Commands from Army and Tactical Corps Commands recently announced by the War Department.

A CORPS Area is a geographical sub-division of the army comprising certain states or territories of the United States and is limited by definite geographical boundaries. The Corps Area Headquarters is *immobile* and remains in a fixed and permanent location. There are nine Corps Areas within the continental United States. We are located in the Third Corps Area, which, for example, is composed of the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

An army Corps is a tactical unit or sub-division of the army made up of two or more Divisions and is, in itself, a tactical sub-division of an Army. The Corps Headquarters is necessarily *mobile;* it can be moved from one place to another as required by the tactical situation, i. e. where the Corps expects to fight.

Heretofore, control of all military activities of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves within a certain Corps Area was decentralized by the War Department to the Commanding General of the Corps Area concerned, and over which he had complete jurisdiction on all matters of training, supply, administration, hospitalization, etc.

Until recently, the largest active tactical organization of the army was the Division; no Corps or larger units having been set-up, except acting or temporary organizations for the purpose of summer maneuvers.

The expansion of the army recently authorized by Congress, together with the ordering into Federal Service of the National Guard and the operation of the Selective Service Law, has necessitated the permanent grouping of the Divisions into Corps and Armies (Two or more Corps together with certain Corps and Army Troops usually comprise an Army). The Corps (and the Army) being mobile must be able to move to any point demanded by the situation and this factor required a new organization by the War Department.

Accordingly, on October 3, 1940, the Chief of Staff announced a new policy; that of making a distinct and physical separation between Corps Areas and tactical Corps, each with its own distinct and separate headquarters personnel. For example, and in general, upon induction into the Federal Service the 28th and the 29th Divisions, formerly Third Corps Area Troops under the jurisdiction of Third Corps Area Headquarters, will become part of the II Corps with headquarters at Fort George G. Meade, Md. The II Corps will in turn become part of the First Army commanded by Lt.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y.

In this separation, the Corps Area Headquarters will lose tactical (including administrative and disciplinary) control of the units mentioned but it will be responsible for most other functions such as Supply, Procurement of Personnel, Construction, maintenance of Buildings, installations, hospitalization, etc.

Supply, except for certain periods of maneuvers, will continue as at present, the Corps Area being charged with co-operating to the fullest extent with tactical Army commanders in the training of Army and Division supply staffs.

The Procurement of Personnel through voluntary enlistments and the operation of the Selective Service Law will be a function of the Corps Area commander. Personnel will be furnished by the Corps Area commander to tactical units as directed by the War Department. Tactical units, including Army, Corps, Division, etc. troops within the geographical boundaries of a Corps Area remain under the command of the senior appropriate tactical commander, who, irrespective of rank, cannot assume command of the Corps Area, or vice versa, without definite War Department instructions.

The actual functioning of "Post" installations which include construction, operation and maintenance of Post utilities, operation of the Reception and Replacement Centers will be under the control of the Corps Area Commander. For this purpose, there will be organized a station complement for such Post overhead and administrative duties which will relieve the field force or tactical units of such demands. This plan has been adopted to eliminate the "special duty" for necessary "housekeeping" chores which is such an annoyance to all tactical unit commanders whose primary responsibility is troop training.

The physical change-over of control from Corps Area to Army (or other tactical command) will, for Regular Army Units, take place upon the completion of organization for units to be trained at place of activation. For units to be trained elsewhere, control passes at the place where training is to be conducted. For National Guard units, control passes from the Corps Area Commander to the appropriate tactical commander when the units have been inducted into Federal Service and have arrived at their unit training centers. In the case of the 28th Division, this point is Indiantown Gap, Pa., the 105th Anti-Tank Battalion, Fort George G. Meade, Md., and the 166th and 190th Field Artillery, Camp Shelby, Miss.

A recent War Department announcement that National Guard (square) Divisions are to be enlarged from 675 officers and 9,037 men to an undetermined increase in officer strength and an increase in enlisted strength to 22,000, chiefly through Selective Service assignments, means that the National Guard Divisions will have a greater strength of approximately 4,000 men than originally planned.

World War Divisions had a strength of over 27,000 men, and the new proposed strength is something of a compromise between the small, fast-moving "triangular" division of the Regular Army and the unwieldy World War infantry division.

It is believed that the increase in the strength of the square divisions is the result of the large scale maneuvers held last summer. These maneuvers proved the need of greater fire power as well as mobility.

It is understood that new Tables for the National Guard, to be published shortly, will eliminate the old maintenance, peace, and war variations in strength and will have but one set of figures for all purposes.

The

TOWNSEND COMPANY

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New Brighton, Pa.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF INDIANTOWN GAP MILITARY RESERVATION—Training Area of the 28th Division, P. N. G. and 104th Cavalry

Pilot:- Lt. Col. J. Victor Dallin, Air Officer, 28th Division - Photographer:- 1st Lt. Robert A. Taylor, J. A. O. - 103rd Observation Squadron

Date:- November 25, 1940 - - Photo taken at 9000 feet - - Scale:- 1 inch equals 750 feet

LOCATION OF INFANTRY AND CAVALRY DIVISIONS
GROUPING OF INFANTRY DIVISIONS INTO CORPS AND OF CORPS INTO FIELD ARMIES

— Prepared by Mobilization Branch, G-3, Oct. 10, 1940

A Corps Area is a geographical sub-division of the army comprising certain states or territories limited by definite geographical boundaries. It is *immobile* and remains in a fixed and permanent location. *An Army Corps* is a tactical sub-division of the army, made up of two or more Divisions. Its Headquarters is *mobile* and can be moved from one place to another, that is, where the Corps expects to fight.

On this map Army Corps are shown in Roman numerals, while Corps Areas are defined by corps boundary lines. For example, the 28th Division, formerly under jurisdiction of Third Corps Area Headquarters, will become on induction, part of the II Corps with headquarters at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Note: The 5th and 6th Divisions are not included in any Corps but come under the direction of the Second Army for training.

A Historical Record of

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

CAMP Meade, Maryland, training area for the 105th Antitank Battalion of Pennsylvania, was authorized in May, 1917, as one of the sixteen cantonments to be built for the National Army (draft) troops, to be raised for the war with Germany. Actual construction was commenced on July 2, 1917, and by December, 1917, the original plans were practically completed. The first troops arrived on the 15 of September, 1917. Much additional construction, including Camp Franklin on the Camp Meade reservation, continued until February 1, 1919. Camp Franklin was built to accommodate about 11,000 men of the Signal Corps, and was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. It was situated about one mile from Camp Meade proper, and was given a separate designation to facilitate delivery of mail, etc.

The camp site is 25 miles northeast of Washington, 17 miles south of Baltimore, and 5 miles east of Laurel. The elevation runs from 150 to 300 feet above sea level, and the soil is a light sandy loam. It is well drained by the Little Patuxent river running along the southwestern boundary of the camp.

The post was first named CAMP MEADE in honor of Major General George Gordon Meade, U. S. Army, who, appointed to the Army from Pennsylvania, served with distinction in the Mexican and Civil Wars, and received the thanks of Congress in 1864 for his services at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, when commanding the Army of the Potomac. The Camp was designated as the organization and training center for the 79th Division (National Army—World War), composed of drafted men from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia. In addition to the 79th Division, the 11th Division (Regular Army—World War), part of the 92d Division (National Army—World War), the 154th Depot Brigade, and the 4th, 9th and 10th Training Battalions, were also organized and trained at Camp Meade.

Major General Joseph E. Kuhn was assigned as the first commander of Camp Meade. He also commanded the 79th Division. When the 11th Division was formed in August, 1918, the command of the post and the division was separated. It was while the 11th Division was at Fort Meade that the influenza epidemic started in October, 1918. Over 800 men died at the camp, all of them being shipped to their homes for burial. The strictest quarantine and preventive measures were adopted, and included the giving of castor oil to each individual every other day.

Port Headquarters at Fort George G. Meade is a reproduction of Doureghan Manor, the home of "Carroll of Carrollton."

On March 2, 1923, Camp Meade was announced by the War Department as a permanent military post, and its name officially changed to Fort Leonard Wood, (there already being a Fort Meade, South Dakota), in honor of Major General Leonard Wood, deceased.

A year later, on March 5, 1929, the name of the past was again changed back to Fort George G. Meade, in pursuance to the Act of Congress approved on February 25, 1929. This was a Regular Army appropriation act with the name changing clause inserted as a rider without the knowledge of the War Department, by Representative Dave Reed of Pennsylvania.

Over 103,000 men passed through this cantonment during the World War period, 1917-1919, and during the latter year the post was utilized as a Demobilization Center. At one time a maximum of 50,000 persons resided in the camp.

An August 19, 1919, the Office of the Director of the Tank Corps was transferred from Washington, D. C. to Camp Meade, Md., and on January 30, 1920, the Tank Corps (Special Service) School was established there. In June, 1932, the school was moved to Fort Benning, Georgia, where it became the Tank Section of the Infantry School.

A school for Bakers and Cooks has been maintained at Fort Meade, Maryland, since 1921.

During the war a remount station was maintained on what is now the combat range. However, a concrete horse dip is all that remains of the activity.

A cavalry training center was also planned during the war, and in fact a riding hall (north of Mapes Road) was constructed. It never reached the tanbark stage however, and later the front portion was destroyed by fire.

This hall is now used to house 79 of the old 40-ton Mark VIII Tanks, and 73 6-ton Renault Tanks.

In 1928, large appropriations were made for new construction of permanent quarters and a hospital, and the post has been steadily improved since that time. The style of architecture through the new post is old Maryland Colonial. The new post headquarters building is a reproduction of Doureghan Manor, the home of "Carroll of Carrollton".

The principal streets of the reservation, twenty-four in number, are all named for men of the 301st, 327th, 344th, and 345th Tank Battalions who were killed in action during the late war. Each of these streets has a concrete marker along its route, giving the name, organization, etc., of its namesake.

The Post Chapel was completed in 1934, and is used for both Protestant and Catholic religious services. A number of stained glass windows have been installed which greatly enhance the beauty of the interior. Both the 34th and 66th Infantry have installed windows. The 79th Division donated an American flag for the interior, and the 312th Field Artillery (79th Div)

installed a memorial window October 17, 1937. Both the 315th and 316th Infantry Regiments (reserve) have donated windows. The cost of these windows is about $450.00 each.

An excellent motion picture theatre is maintained on the post. It was built by the men of the 34th and 66th Infantry out of a $25,000 allotment from the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service. Completed in 1933, it was the second army theatre equipped with air conditioning, and the first to be equipped with the latest high fidelity sound system. The seating capacity is 575.

In July of 1937, an open air theatre was donted to the post by the USAMPS, for the use of summer trainees, such as the CMTC and ROTC. It seats 1003.

Newer additions to the post include a budding wild fowl preserve at Kelly Pool, a bakery which turns out an average of 1600 loaves of bread a day, a 43 acre parade ground carved out of the surrounding hills, and two large swimming pools.

Construction was started September 30, 1940, on a cantonment to house approximately 20,000 men and 1000 officers. The date of completion of this construction will be about the end of December. All construction contemplated at the present time is to be of a temporary type.

It is contemplated that the Reception Centers at Fort Meade and Fort Eustis be fed by the Bakers and Cooks School as a training activity for the school. It is also contemplated that the school will bake bread for the 28th Division at Indiantown Gap and the 29th Division at Fort Meade, Md. Also that cooks for these two Divisions will be trained by the school.

Interesting Facts

Area of reservation during war 1917-1918 9349 acres. At present time area of reservation is 7470 acres.

Greatest number of troops on reservation at one time 1917-1918 50,000. 103,000 men passed through Fort Meade during 1917-1918.

Present strength of garrison 140 officers and 2100 enlisted men. Anticipated strength by January 15, 1941—1200 officers and 25,000 enlisted men.

Construction now underway for housing of the above personnel. Estimated cost of this construction about $7,500,000.

Organizations now on post—

70th Tank Bn (M) Training personnel for other tank units to be organized.

93rd Infantry Bn (Anti-tank) Training personnel for other anti-tank units to be organized.

1st Evacuation Hospital—Intensive training of personnel assigned.

Medical Corps Recruit Detachment Training personnel for hospitals to be established.

School for Bakers and Cooks—Training Bakers and Cooks for units being organized.

Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal and Medical Detachments Driving and maintenance work, training mechanics, and other personnel for services.

THE INFANTRY SOLDIER

1. Decisive Element in War. Man is the final and decisive element in war. Combat is a moral struggle, and victory goes to the side which refuses to become discouraged. Numerical factors, armament, equipment, and technical training affect morale but at the same time derive their full value from the moral qualities of the soldier.

2. Main Objective of Training. The main task in the making of a soldier is to inculcate ideals of military conduct which permit military technique to be utilized effectively. In general the ideals of the individual will be the military standards inculcated in and accepted by his unit.

3. Morale. Morale is affected by many influences. In large part it rests upon the soldier's confidence in himself, his comrades, and his leaders. To build and sustain the spirit of comradeship is the leader's greatest task. The soldier must be taught to accept responsibility for the welfare and the actions of his team mates. He must feel that the record of his organization is his record. He must avoid any act or word that may spread despondency. He must refuse to be disheartened by hardships or reverses. Often his best contribution to victory will be the encouragement of others.

4. Discipline. *a.* The soldier is disciplined when he has learned to place the mission of his unit above his personal welfare and to conform his action to the will of the leader. Discipline carries with it the spirit of teamwork and mutual trust.

b. Response to leadership. The soldier gives his entire loyalty to his leader in return for loyalty to him and his comrades. In battle his attitude is modeled on that of his leaders. In peace he adopts the standards of military conduct held up by leaders whom he respects and admires.

c. Citizenship training. Soldierly ideals are the more easily acquired if the ideals of the individual's civil environment provide a suitable basis. The task of making soldiers will be more difficult when considerable citizenship training is required. Organizational unity is much easier to attain where a strong faith in national institutions underlies the soldier's loyalty to his leader and his unit.

—Extract from "Complete Tactics—Infantry Rifle Battalion."

PRECISION THERMOMETER AND INSTRUMENT COMPANY

1434-36-38 Brandywine Street, - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.

The firing line on the range at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

INDIANTOWN GAP GROWS LIKE MAGIC

WHAT about Indiantown Gap . . . how is the building program progressing and when do we go? . . . these are the questions uppermost in the minds of Pennsylvania Guardsmen just now.

And, in order to give you last-minute news about the training area, we made a special trip to the Gap before this issue went to press. It is important to keep the date of this report in mind—December 9—for with each passing hour the Scene Changes. Just like a circus moving into town in the morning, a vacant lot becomes a city by night. And, this is to be expected when an army of men—7300 to be exact—are working to complete construction as soon as possible.

After one month, since we last saw it, the appearance of the reservation has decidedly changed. Viewed from a distance, the clusters of green-roofed buildings have changed the picture to such an extent that only repeated references to certain well-known landmarks will make one realize that this truly is Indiantown Gap. Viewed from close up, and driving down once-familiar roads through the reservation, one will become lost and stare around for some remembered object that should be there, before he can orient himself. "Who would ever have thought I'd live to see the day . . ." and similar remarks are said without thinking.

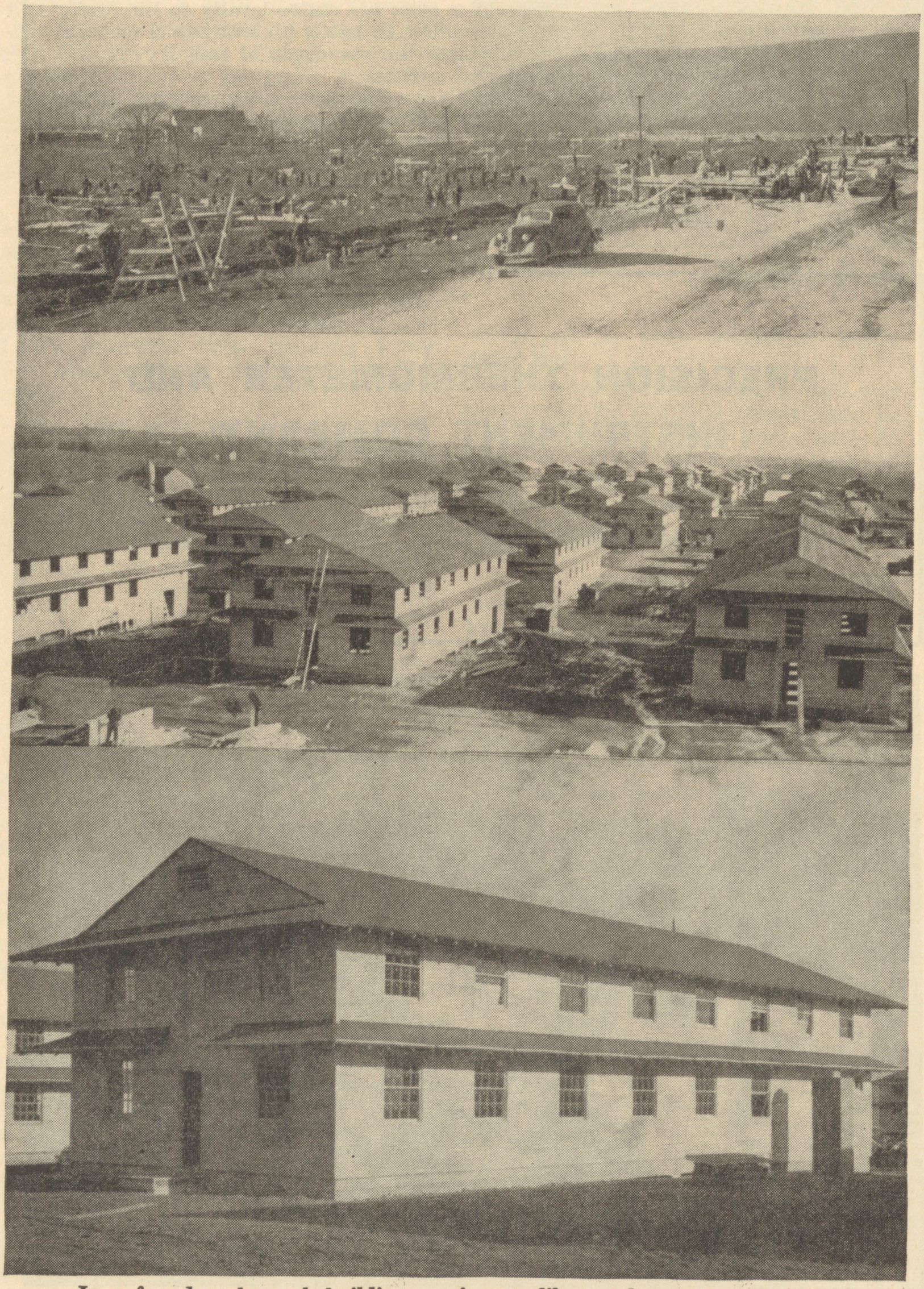
But, when will the area be ready for troops? The newspapers and radio are even today making guesses and setting their own dates. Officials make no definite predictions, and for good reasons. Weather and materials are the key words on which completion largely depends. So far the weather has been better than could be expected, and with no labor shortage, work from this angle has progressed with satisfaction. But, shortage of materials has caused the most outstanding delay to date. With so much construction throughout the country, the necessary grist has not been sufficient to keep the mills grinding. This was verified when work was continued on Sunday, December 8, in an effort to learn if speed could be increased by a seven-day week. However, it was decided by this actual test, that shortage of material offset any gain made by this extra day of labor.

However, it seems a logical plan to be followed that will permit the Division to take the field at an early date. Every effort is being made to complete the three main areas, those of the 55th and 56th Infantry Brigades, and the 53d Field Artillery Brigade. Since there will be sufficient buildings in these areas to house the Division at its inducted strength, all units may be quartered here until the smaller regimental and unit areas are completed and ready for use. These principal areas were more than 50% completed on December 9th, and now, with the number of workers more than doubled over the previous month, more rapid progress can be expected.

Special attention is being given the new hospital area where the most rapid progress is being made. By January 1st it will be completed to more than one-half its total capacity, and sufficient for the most exaggerated needs of the Division. This will insure hospital facilities here in contrast to shortages of them at several other cantonments being rushed to completion.

Barracks buildings and mess halls are being given preference over other types of construction.

Work is under way in the Special Troops, Engineers and Medical areas. The Quartermaster area was being staked out and the 104th Cavalry area being surveyed during our visit. Big water mains are being laid from Jonestown, and sewer lines are going in fast. An additional unit to the sewage treatment plant is under construction, and an electric substation, which will be required for the extra power, is being built in the Engineer's area. Work has been started on the camp incinerator and a 3400-foot runway, as a landing



In a few days barrack buildings spring up like mushrooms on the lately bare fields of Indiantown Gap.

field for airplanes, is under construction.

Streets and walks will be developed as pipelines and sewers are finished. They will be boardwalks, binding material and stone. Newly planted trees are already placed along the roads and, we hope, will bear enough foliage to give some shade when summer comes.

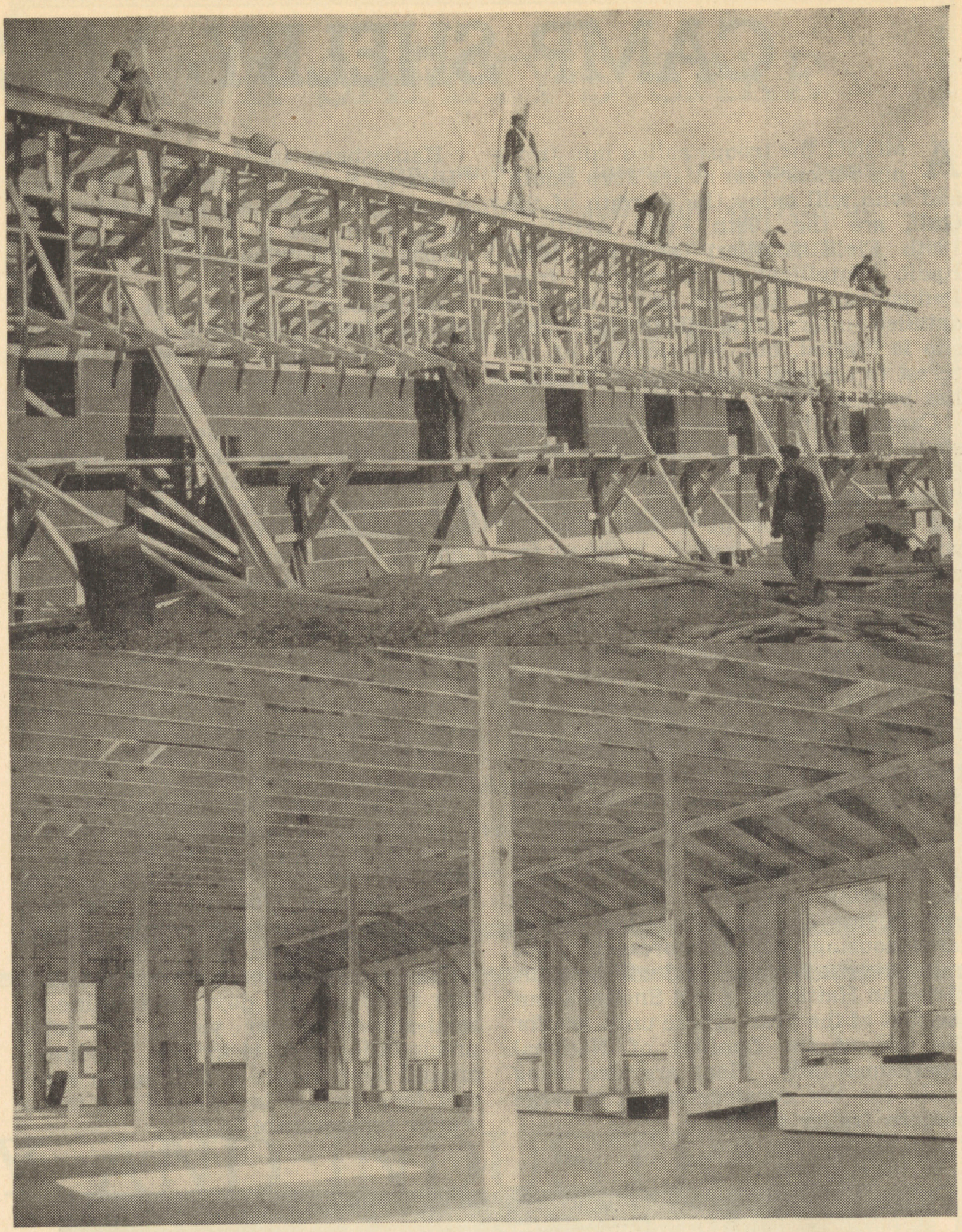
All the progress, however, is not in new construction. Vast quantities of troop supplies and equipment are beginning to roll in. Blankets, mattresses, cots, shoes and the like, arrive daily. Fifty large storage tents are being erected near the utility area to store this equipment. Prior to Christmas, 37 officers and 124 enlisted men are expected to arrive at the reservation to handle this troop material and equipment.

The camp canteen officer has taken up his duties on the ground to get this phase of comforts and conveniences under way.

During the month, work has also been started on the quarters for the 103d Observation Squadron on the Harrisburg Airport, and is proceeding rapidly.

Gentlemen, this is progress.

In closing, again we repeat, that with favorable weather and supply of materials, that army of workmen now on the job from dawn till dusk, with the beat of hammers, the hum of saws and the snort of steam shovels, will have a comfortable winter quarters for you by the time you are ready for them.



These close-up photos of construction at Indiantown Gap are typical of the standard barrack being built at all cantonments.

73D F. A. BRIGADE MOBILIZED JANUARY 6

According to an announcement, the 190th and 166th Field Artilley Regiments of the 73d Field Artillery Brigade, and the 101st Radio Intelligence Company, are to be mobilized at home station on January 6, 1941 and to entrain for Fort Shelby, Miss., on January 20.

NATIONAL GUARD PAY

THE Comptroller General has further liberalized his decisions concerning the application of the $21 a month rate to enlisted men of the National Guard. Under earlier rulings, it is recalled, the Comptroller General held that even though an enlisted man of the National Guard was promoted higher than the 7th pay grade prior to his induction into Federal Service, he would not be entitled to any more than $21 a month until he had completed a total of four months' service.

However, under a new interpretation the Comptroller now holds that "as to enlisted men of the National Guard promoted prior to induction they will be entitled to receive the base pay of their grade in the National Guard when inducted irrespective of the length of service."

—A. & N. J.

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CAMP SHELBY, MISSISSIPPI

AMONG the troops called into training for one year in the deep South, and who will enjoy the warmth of the Gulf, are the 109th Field Artillery, 166th Field Artillery and the 101st Radio Intelligence Company from Pennsylvania. Because of its distance detailed information about the camp site is limited, but, information of interest to the units who will train there has been gathered as follows:

Camp Shelby is located twelve miles south of Hattiesburg, Miss., in Forrest County. The site was selected twenty-three years ago as a world war training center because of its ideal climate with mild winters, and its railroad facilities. It consists of 5100 acres, state owned, with 100,000 acres of U. S. forest land for maneuvers, and an artillery range. The terrain is relatively flat, the highest point being 309 ft. and the lowest being 253 ft. The ground is generally sandy and liberally covered with brush and scrub oak. Statistics from the world war period prove that Shelby enjoyed the best health record of any of the large camps.

An $11,000,000 construction project is under way at Shelby now and is rapidly nearing completion. The building area covers about eight miles. Three large housing projects representing 500 units are also reported and will be completed in Hattiesburg and Shelby about the first of the year. These units are for the use of the families of National Guardsmen only. Plans are also being made for the construction of a large modern trailer camp.

Hattiesburg itself is known as the "Hub of South Mississippi". It claims a population of 28,500 and is located 66 miles from the gulf coast, in what it boasts as the "South's Best Air-Conditioned Region".

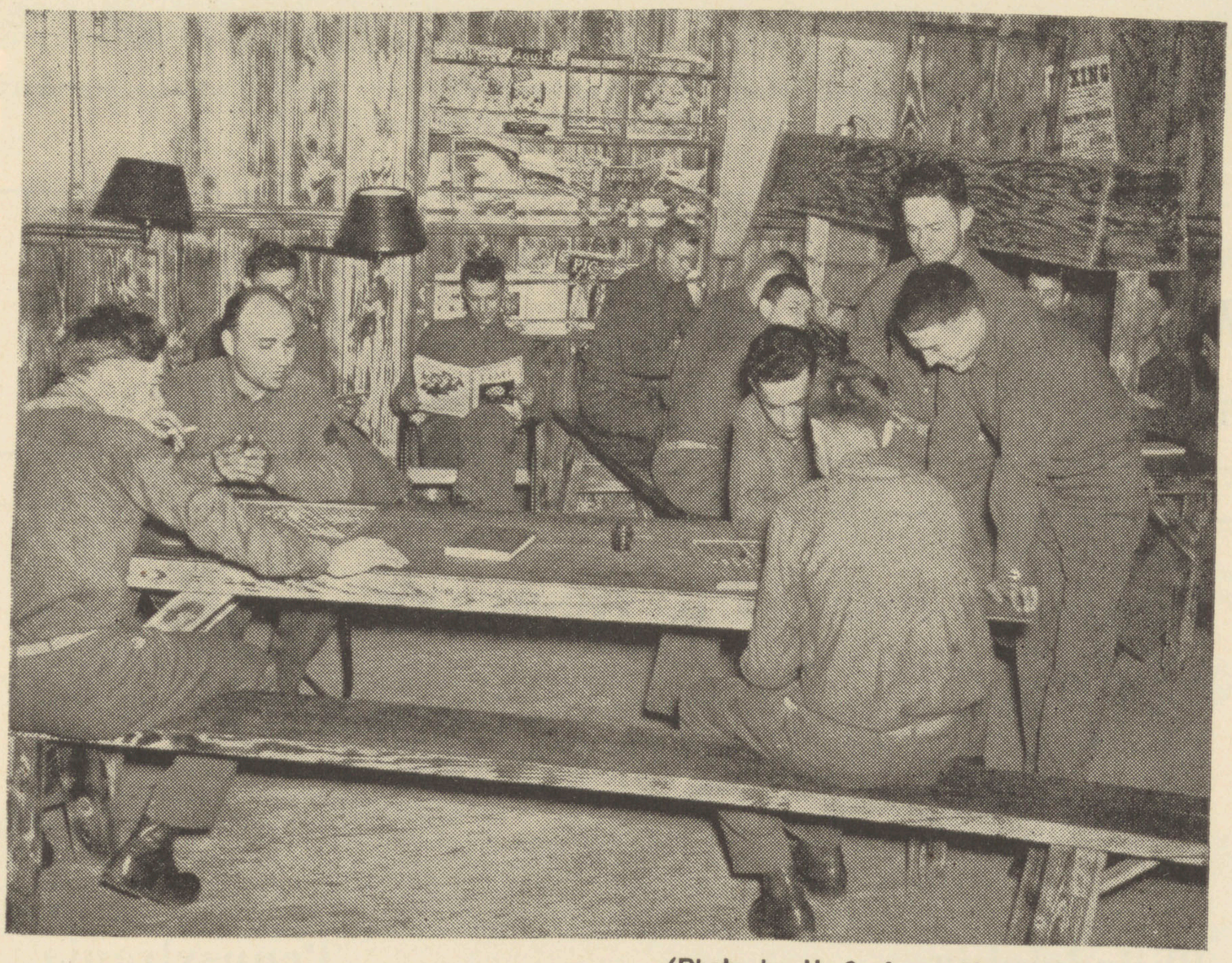
Hattiesburg is located on the banks of two rivers, the Bowie and the Leaf. It is an industrial city with 52 manufacturing plants, yet is the center of a rich agricultural section. It supports five excellent grade schools, a junior and a senior high school. In addition it is the home of a State Teachers College with an enrollment of about 2300, and Mississippi Woman's College. All schools are accredited and have a full nine months course. Separate schools are maintained for the negro population. The city's population consists of 63.4% white and 36.6% negro. Twenty-six churches representing the leading denominations are to be found in the city. All the leading national fraternal organizations and their auxiliaries are active in the community.

The city has a modern municipal airport four miles south-east and just six miles from Camp Shelby. For amusement there are four motion picture houses seating 3700 people, and two golf courses. One radio station, WFOR, 1370 KC, 250 watts, is on full time.

The records of over 30 years indicate that there are 222 days of sunshine or semi-sun-shine per year. The total precipitation is 57.44 inches. The mean annual temperature is 66.6; mean summer temperature is 81.6 and the mean winter temperature is 51.

Gulfport, Biloxi, Pass Christian and Mississippi City are a few of the points on or near the gulf coast that have been sending out very attractive pamphlets on the various advantages of spending a training season in the south. Fishing and golf the year around are stressed in the literature.

One distinct disadvantage for the married men is the fact that there is an acute shortage of adequate housing facilities. Prices for what is available is reported to be very high. All in all observers say that Camp Shelby will make a fine training area for our troops.



(Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)

Nothing like relaxing in the Recreation Room at the end of the day. These rooms are provided in all areas for the troops at Indiantown Gap.

THE 166TH FIELD ARTILLERY PREPARES FOR INDUCTION

PENNSYLVANIA'S far-flung Regiment, the 166th Field Artillery, consisting of units from Conshohocken, Wayne, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Chambersburg and Waynesboro, in addition to its Headquarters and other Batteries stationed in Philadelphia, has taken long strides to insure an orderly and effective mobilization on the day of Federal induction, which will probably take place on January 6, 1941.

The entire officer personnel of the Regiment, in addition to prospective officers, met on Sunday, November 24th, at the Armory, for the purpose of undergoing test physical examinations, hearing lectures on the problems incident to mobilization and induction, and ending with a buffet dinner at which wives of officers were present.

In order to guard against the unfortunate contingency of losing any part of the officer personnel through failure to pass the physical examinations, every officer present went through a trial physical examination administered by the regimental medical staff. The results of this "dry run" were extremely satisfactory.

Upon the termination of the physical examinations, all officers adjourned to the club room of the armory where a series of speeches were delivered on the problems incident to mobilization and induction. Col. Wallace, after a brief introductory talk on the purpose of the meeting, called upon Col. Tuteur, who delivered a report on efficiency ratings and the role they play in the building up of the morale and discipline of a well trained army. The fact that not only does an officer judge, but is, in turn, judged, upon any efficiency reports submitted, was driven home.

Major William G. Hinkley delivered a well prepared and comprehensive speech on A.R. 130-10. This he pointed out that on the day of induction an extensive amount of typewritten work

would have to be accomplished by all units in a very short space of time. The necessity of filing completed induction forms, medical reports, sick reports and morning reports at the proper time was stressed. The mechanics of correctly recording the State or Federal ownership of all property, and the correct procedure in reporting it was carefully explained.

First Lt. William J. E. Thompson explained in detail the problems incident to the correct make-up and proper forwarding of induction forms.

Capt. Robert Krepps spoke on the problem of supplies and the methods of insuring an accurate check on Government-owned property. He stressed the importance of the duty devolving upon every battery commander to correctly inventory and report every piece of equipment.

Capt. Frank McMullin delivered a short address on plans and training, and emphasized the fact that since the Regiment was going out of its home state, it should present as neat and soldierly an appearance as possible upon its arrival at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

At the conclusion of the talks Col. and Mrs. Wallace entertained the officers of the Regiment and their wives in the Officers' Club Room at a buffet dinner, offering a delightful opportunity for all to become acquainted prior to induction.

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WITH THE
213TH COAST ARTILLERY
AT VIRGINIA BEACH

ONE of the principal objectives in the training of the 213th Coast Artillery (Anti-aircraft), Pennsylvania's National Guard Regiment now in training at Camp Pendleton, Virginia Beach, Va., was to harden the officers and men to be able to withstand long hours of work under adverse weather conditions. The ten weeks of intensive training, 44 hours a week, including Infantry Drill, Artillery Drill, calisthenics, marches, occupation of positions, maneuvers and strenuous athletics has made a marvelous improvement in the stamina of everyone. Thru real warm weather, thru famous Northeasters and thru cold weather, when the thermometer registered 24 above zero at 10:00 p.m., as it did on November 28, the men performed their duties without a complaint, and the sickness rate is unusually low.

A good idea of a day's training with the 213th Coast Artillery can be obtained from a resume of the schedule of November 29. With the thermometer at 20 degrees above zero, the 1st Battalion, in command of Major Walter McGee, marched on to the drill field at 7:30 a.m. and pitched shelter tents. Needless to say many pins were broken in the hard ground. At 8:15 they rolled packs and went on a six-mile hike. At the end of the hike, they were met by trucks, which they mounted, returning to camp under strict convoy discipline. The 2nd Battalion, under the command of Lt. Col. L. B. Herr, was taken six miles away from camp by motor convoy and marched back, after which they pitched shelter tents on the drill field. All this was done before Recall at 11:45 a.m. Mess was served at noon and all marched back on to the drill field at 12:45 p.m. Here Gunners Instruction was given for forty-five minutes.

At 1:30 p.m. all men were marched to their Battery Streets and dismissed until Retreat at 5:00 p.m. But this is not the end of the day's training. At 6:30 p.m., all units entrucked and occupied positions away from camp under cover of darkness. No lights were permitted. Members of the band did M. P. duty at every road junction. Regimental and Battalion Staffs occupied their Command Posts. As a variation from the usual proceedure, all communications were handled by runners. At 9:00 p.m. the Regiment returned to camp, cold, but in the best of spirits. After a cup of coffee, a few jokes, and washing up, it was time to retire in order to be in bed in their tents at Taps (11:00 o'clock). At this time all fires in the Sibley stoves must be out.

When there are no night drills, recall sounds at 4:30 p.m.

Many amusing incidents are related about the difference in the present weight of the officers and men and their weight at Induction. One officer lost 4 inches in his waist measure but his weight is exactly the same. One soldier was ten pounds underweight on September 16. Now he has not only made up the ten, but also put on five additional pounds. The Supply Officer is constantly being asked for larger sizes of coats and trousers.

The liberal ration allowance permits mess sergeants to serve excellent meals with plenty for all. Cooks attend school and many are the new and varied dishes which they serve.

There is no doubt but that the officers and men of the 213th Coast Artillery will return home at the end of their year's training in excellent physical condition, rugged, seasoned soldiers, ready to take up their civilian occupations and be more valuable employees than they would have been without the year of military service.

"First Defenders" Enviable Record

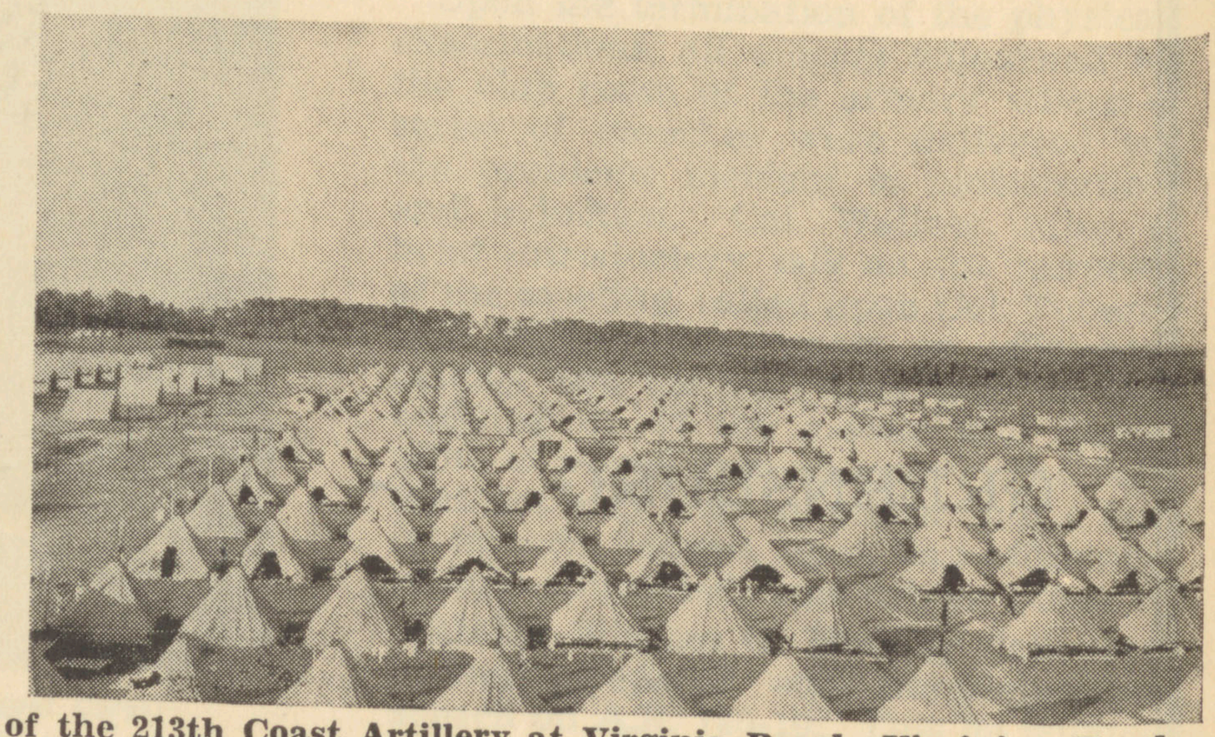
The following is a reprint from the *Army and Navy Journal* of November 2, 1940:

The 213th Coast Artillery AA, Pennsylvania National Guard, was inducted into Federal service Monday, 16 Sept. at their home stations in: Allentown, Reading, Lebanon, Lancaster, Pottsville, Bethlehem, and Easton, Pa. The Advance Detail consisting of 14 officers and about 200 enlisted men in 50 vehicles proceeded to Virginia Beach, Va., 20 Sept., bivouacing overnight at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

The main body cleared home stations Monday morning, 23 Sept. and traveled overland over the same route arriving at Virginia Beach 24 Sept.

While the documentary history of the "First Defenders" dates from the participation of the "Reading Union Volunteers" (organized from the surviving veterans of the "Reading Battalion" of the Continental Army) in General Washington's suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794, the traditional history covers the period of the French and Indian War, the ensuing campaigns against the western Indians, the uprising of '63 and the Revolution.

Among the first troops to report for service in the Continental Army were two of the original units of the "First Defenders," the "Northampton Riflemen," from Lehigh, Northampton and Salisbury Townships, and the "Reading Battalion of Riflemen" under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Nicholos Lotz, of Reading. Both these organizations became famous for their efficiency and loyalty of service and were given considerable mention in Thatcher's Journal of the Revolution. The "Northampton Riflemen" soon became



Here are two pictures of Camp Pendleton, present training area of the 213th Coast Artillery at Virginia Beach, Virginia. To the left of the road can be seen the line of kitchens. To the right is a general view of the tented city.

Sunday Church services with the 213th C. A. at Virginia Beach.

favorites of General Washington, who publicly thanked them in General Orders on the 9th of November 1755, for gallantry in the skirmish at Lerchmeres Point, near Boston.

Soon after the termination of the Revolution, the surviving veterans of the Reading Battalion of Riflemen reorganized themselves into the Reading Washington (Guards) Blues, and in 1794 participated in the suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania. When the English War of 1812-15 commenced, they offered their services and garrisoned the defenses of the Delaware which protected the City of Philadelphia, as a company of the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Upon the outbreak of the Mexican War, they again tendered their services to the Federal Government. The Independent Blues of Pottsville, which had become the Washington Artillerists in 1844, and the Reading Washington (Guards) Blues, which had changed their name to the Reading Artillerists (Ringold Artillery) in 1820, were both accepted and mustered into the 1st and 2d Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. As such they campaigned with Scott's Army from the siege of Vera Cruz to the occupation of Mexico City. The names of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Vera Cruz, the storming of the Belin Gate, Humantli, Atlixco and La Pas are emblazoned on the military escutcheon of American history as well as on the shield and battle streamers on the pike of the Regimental Standard of the 213th Coast Artillery. At the storming of the Chapultepec, these units raised Old Glory over the palace of the Mexican President and a few days later, upon the occupation of Mexico City, were the first and only American troops to ever haul down a foreign flag in the capital of a foreign nation and raise the Stars and Stripes triumphantly in its place.

Upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops the first to respond and reach Washington were four companies, comprising the Washington Artillerists, the National Light Infantry of Pottsville, the Ringold Artillery (Reading Artillerists) of Reading, and the Allen Rifles (a consolidation of the Allen

Memories of "8th & Hamilton," Allentown, Pa.

Rifles and the Jordan Artillerists of Allentown). After passing through the mob at Baltimore, they reached the capital at 7 o'clock in the evening of 18 Apr. 1861. Upon arrival at Washington they were placed under the command of Major (later Major General) Irvin McDowell, marched to the Capitol, issued arms and commenced the barricading of the building. President Lincoln went to the Capitol and personally thanked and shook the hand of each soldier after stating that he had not come to make a speech but to give his personal thanks and extend the thanks of the Nation to its First Defenders.

In addition to these four companies, there arrived simultaneously the Logan Guards of Lewistown, Pa., which brought the total strength of Pennsylvanians garrisoning the capitol to 530 men. These Pennsylvanians were voted Congressional Medals and the thanks of Congress was embodied in the following resolution:

37TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

22 July 1861.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House is due and hereby tendered to the five hundred and thirty soldiers from Pennsylvania, who passed through the mob of Baltimore, and reached Washington on the 18th of April last for the defense of the National Capitol.

Signed,
GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

After three months' service in defense of Washington, the companies were sent home and discharged, but immediately reorganized as units of the 25th, 96th, 47th and the famous 48th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and as such served throughout the War with distinction. Today the pike of the Regimental standard of the 213th Coast Artillery bears battle streamers denoting the honors reaped by these units. Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Shenandoah and the campaigns in Virginia, names emblazoned in the history of the Nation and the World are but a few of the proofs of Pennsylvania's gallantry and devotion

(Please turn to page 43)

Officers' quarters at Virginia Beach.

108TH FIELD ARTILLERY MARKS CENTENARY WITH PARADE AND BANQUET

ONE hundred years of pride marched down Broad Street, Philadelphia, Saturday December 7, as the city's military turned out to honor the 108th Field Artillery, on its centenary.

The regiment, first in the country to adopt the name of "National Guard," stepped smartly down the Parkway from 20th St. and south on Broad to pass in review before high officials of the Army, Navy and Pennsylvania National Guard stationed before the Union League at Broad and Sansom Streets.

General Marshall Speaks

The centennial celebration was concluded with a banquet in Convention Hall, with General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the army, and other high ranking army officers from Washington among the speakers.

The 108th, long known to Philadelphians as the Second Regiment of Infantry, whose armory is at Broad and Diamond Sts., made an impressive showing as it traversed the central city with its new 199-millimeter field pieces drawn by powered "prime movers."

New Combat Cars

The military turnout was further heightened by the appearance of the new combat cars of the 104th Cavalry. All in all, it was the greatest dress show of local military units in many a day and for the 108th, as for the other Guardsmen, it represented the last formal turnout before the Guard leaves in January for a year's training at Indiantown Gap.

Major General William G. Price, Jr., retired, was marshal of the parade, with Colonel William A. March, commander of the 108th, in the reviewing stand. Following a detachment of mounted police, General Price was escorted by the First City Troop, oldest military unit in the country with continuous service.

4500 Marchers

The 4500 marchers following the First Troop included Rear Admiral Adolphus E. Watson, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; special troops of the 28th Division; 111th Infantry; 103d Engineers; 166th Field Artillery; mechanized squadron of the 104th Cavalry; Third and First Regiments, Veteran Guard, State Fencibles, Police Band, Old Guard, Second Regiment, Spanish War Veterans, Mexican Border Veterans and World War Veterans, with the honored 108th bringing up the rear.

Planes of the 103d Observation Squadron, circled over the central city.

With Colonel March in the reviewing stand were Major General Edward Martin, adjutant general, and commanding general of the 28th Division; Major General John F. Williams, chief of the National Guard Bureau; Colonel J. Victor Dallin, Division Air Officer and other Army and Guard officers.

At the evening banquet General Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Maj. Gen. W. S. Grant, Commanding General, Third Corps Area, Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, Commanding the Pennsylvania National Guard, and Col. William A. March, Regimental Commander, were the principal speakers.

Organized in 1840

The 108th Regiment was organized in 1840 by residents of the Spring Garden section and was the first Philadelphia command to answer President Lincoln's call for volunteers in the Civil War. The outfit served four years in that war as the 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers, taking part in 31 engagements including Gettysburg and the Battle of the Wilderness.

Changed from the Second Infantry in 1916 to the 108th Field Artillery, the regiment saw service on the Mexican border, following service overseas in the World War with the 53d Artillery Brigade, 28th Division. Colonel March was a battalion commander then and he reorganized the regiment in 1922 and became its colonel and commanding officer. Colonel March enlisted in the regiment as a private in 1913.

Wonderful Indeed

Mr. Craig was reading the evening paper, while his wife sat by knitting.

"Just listen to this, Debby," he said. "It says here in the paper that more than 3,000 elephants a year go to make our piano keys."

"Gracious!" exclaimed his wife. "Ain't it just wonderful, Dan, what animals can be trained to do!"

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Retires

Major General Frank A. Warner

THE retirement of Brigadier General Frank Alexander Warner, Commanding 73d Field Artillery Brigade, and his promotion on the retired list to the rank of Major General is announced as of December 3, 1940.

On November 20, 1940, general orders announced the promotion of Colonel Warner to Brigadier General of the line, and assigned him to command the 73d Field Artillery Brigade. General Warner has served in the military establishment since 1898. He first entered the service when he enlisted as a private in the 202d U. S. Volunteer Infantry on July 26, 1898. After serving throughout the Spanish-American War, he was discharged April 15, 1899. In April 1901 he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and served through all enlisted grades to Quartermaster Sergeant until his discharge October 10, 1909. On July 1, 1912, he was appointed 1st Lieutenant, Company C, 3d Pennsylvania Infantry and promoted to Captain of Company A of the same regiment on June 16, 1913.

On July 1, 1916 he was mustered into Federal Service for duty on the Mexican Border where he was assigned as commanding officer Supply Company, 3d Infantry on July 30, 1916 and served as such until his regiment was mustered out October 18, 1916. Following this service he again served his state in the 3d Infantry until called for World War Service.

General Warner was again mustered into Federal Service for the World War period with his regiment on March 28, 1917 and subsequently transferred to the staff of the 28th Division as Major QMC. During this service he graduated from the General Staff College in France and is credited with service in the Meuse

Argonne offensive. After his return from service with the AEF on April 29, 1919, he was detailed for duty at Washington, D. C. until his discharge January 31, 1920.

On May 19, 1922, he was again commissioned in the Pennsylvania National Guard as Lt. Col. Infantry and assigned to the 28th Division as Assistant Chief of Staff G-1 where he served until he was promoted to the grade of Colonel and assigned to command the 111th Infantry.

While General Warner's retirement removes his name from the active list, his assignment as a retired officer makes his services available for any emergency.

Changes in Officer Personnel

FOLLOWING are changes in officer personnel announced in Special Orders by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania. In view of the many changes, items are presented as extracts and without individual comments. Where possible changes are grouped.

Brigadier General Frank A. Warner, commanding the 73d Field Artillery Brigade, has been promoted to the rank of Major General and Retired, as of December 3, 1940.

Orders from Washington have detailed Colonel Leo A. Luttringer, Sr., now U. S. P. & D. O. for Pennsylvania, as Camp Quartermaster at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.

Colonel Franklin P. Haller has been transferred from command of the 103d Quartermaster Regiment, to command of the 111th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel George J. Shoemaker, former commander of the 52d Cavalry Brigade has been placed in command of the 103d Quartermaster Reigment.

Lieut. Col. Walter A. Hardie will fill a vacancy as executive officer of the 104th Cavalry, Horse-Mechanized Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Renninger, assistant chief of staff in charge of intelligence, 28th Division, to adjutant general of the division, succeeding Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Biddle, former president of the State Board of Game Commissioners, who resigned; Maj. William E. Pierce, executive, 55th Infantry Brigade, to judge advocate general, 28th Division, succeeding Lieut.-Col. John McI. Smith, now on active duty with the Selective Service headquarters.

Maj. Charles L. Suplee, from State staff to commander of the 105th Anti-Tank Battalion, to fill a vacancy; Capt. John K. Dufton, Clearfield, from 190th Field Artillery, to plans and training officer, 2d squadron, 104th Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. Benjamin I. Levine, is transferred from 1st Battalion, 190th F. A. to 2d Battalion, 190th F. A.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 3, 1940

Name	*Grade & Branch of Service*	*Assignment*
Albert Hummel Stackpole	Colonel, Cav.	Hq., 104th Cav., vice original vacancy
Brenton Greene Wallace	Colonel, FA	Hq., 166th F. A., vice original vacancy
William Elliott Pierce	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 55th Inf. Brig., vice original vacancy
Theodore Sedgwick Paul	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 1st Bn., 108th F.A., vice original vacancy
Nicholas James Sepp	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 53d F.A. Brig., as Executive Officer, vice original vacancy
Kenneth Wells Momeyer	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 2d Bn., 112th Inf., vice original vacancy
John Nuckel	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 107th F.A., as Executive Officer vice Armor trfd.
Frederick Logan Pond	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 1st Bn., 112th Inf., vice original vacancy
Wilson Heaney Stephenson	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 2d Bn., 111th Inf., vice original vacancy
William Johnston Huston	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 110th Inf., vice Crumrine trfd.
James Clarence Rosborough	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 3d Bn., 108th F.A., vice original vacancy
Charles Edwin Conner	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 2d Bn., 107th F.A., vice original vacancy
Joseph Michael Reilly	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 3d Bn., 111th Inf., vice original vacancy
Raymond Earl Goodridge	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 1st Bn., 110th Inf., vice original vacancy
Roy Heman Uhlinger	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 2d Bn., 176th F.A., vice original vacancy
William Bergey, Jr.	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 1st Bn., 111th Inf., vice Houchin trfd.
Charles Henry Middleton	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., Special Troops, 28th Div., vice original vacancy
Ralph Leon Parkinson	Lt. Col., Fin.	Finance Sec., Hq., 28th Div., vice Boal discharged
Earl William Adair	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 1st Bn., 109th Inf., vice original vacancy
James Sipe Gallagher	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 3d Bn., 111th Inf., vice original vacancy
George William Schubert	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 1st Bn., 190th F.A., vice original vacancy
Joseph Edward Shaw	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 2d Bn., 108th F.A., vice original vacancy
Clarence Pinkney Bolick	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 3d Bn., 176th F.A., vice original vacancy
Dale Clarence Marlin	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 2d Bn., 110th Inf., vice original vacancy
Philip Woolson Root	Lt. Col., Ord.	Hq., 29th Division, vice original vacancy
Robert Scott Cowan	Lt. Col., Inf.	Hq., 56th Inf. Brig., as Executive Officer, vice Suplee trfd.
Harry Stanley Douglass	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 1st Bn., 176th F.A., vice original vacancy
Mitchell Jenkins	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 2d Bn., 109th F.A., vice original vacancy
Clarence Earl Whipple	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 1st Bn., 166th F.A., vice original vacancy
Ralph Neil Steimer	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 1st Bn., 107th F.A., vice original vacancy
John Henry Fritz Bittner	Major, FA	Hq., 1st Bn., 190th F.A., as Executive Officer, vice original vacancy

COPY FOR FEBRUARY ISSUE
DUE IN BY JANUARY 6, 1941

A MOBILIZED AMERICA

BY W. R. CUNNINGHAM

IF the American people are to perform successfully the task of national defense, they must be conscious of what they are defending. They must be convinced that they are defending a national life based upon a vision of growth, betterment and enlargement. The instinct of self-preservation is a mighty attribute; a mighty force in America, but the strength of that power will run out if individuals lose the vision that makes life and the American way worth protecting. We must not forget that, remembering ever . . . without vision, the people perish. *A mobilized America* is not confined to the ranks of loyal service men in the Army, the Navy and the Air Service, nor in the ranks of those who under conscription will join with all forces, but in Democracy itself . . . Democracy in action . . . with 130 million souls in complete unity in all branches of political, social, economic, industrial and spiritual life, engaged in a common cause, that of defending America and all the nation holds dear.

Democracy in Action

Democracy in action is vitality, energy, accomplishment. Can we not all agree, that human liberty and respect for individual personality are among the greatest treasures civilization has produced? How then can we best preserve them? Today, in the name of nationalism, with all its fantastic titles of one-man rule, man is engaged in the task of creating gigantic monsters to rend civilization asunder. Is this inevitable, or can America hold the real purposes of nationalism to the benefit of mankind? These are times when love of America should be so strong as to make it impossible to hate a fellow-American. The ship of state on which we all are embarked together is strained in its seams, and the waters are stormy. It behooves 'every passenger' to lend a hand for the safety of the ship. Democracy in action recognizes dangers which threaten us from abroad are gathering momentum. As the writer pounds his typewriter at the moment, Italy has taken a fling at Greece. More oil will be poured on troubled waters. Democracy in action, democracy itself calls for *a mobilized America,* summoning our full concerted strength if we are not to find ourselves living in a world in which our independence and institutions will be taken out of our hands and a new and hopeless system prescribed for us by a league of alien hostile powers.

Liberty

In thousands of written and spoken words and by hundreds of acts and decisions, LINCOLN gave the world his definition of liberty; a mystic, melancholy, involved definition of liberty, not smooth, easy and garrulous, as though you can't have liberty unless you are willing to pay a price for it. Liberty costs us all something everyday and hour we have it. It has a direct relation with human actions, human fellowship and with the personal development of each of us. The great emancipator taught that you can't have liberty unless there are common understandings as to authority. With liberty and freedom of any kind must go discipline; a spirit of cooperation, of yielding to others and in no small degree, a giving of one's self. Benjamin Franklin once said: . . . "your doxy is orthodoxy, my doxy is heterodoxy, and it will be a sorry day when neither of us can have whatever 'doxy' he likes." *A mobilized America* remembering well, freedom of speech, freedom of thought, of action, of worship, wants to retain its powers of un-interrupted 'doxies,' unwilling even by force to surrender them to foes that believe in liberty only for a chosen few.

Complacency

One regrettable phase of public thought these days is a sort of pollyanna, optimistic point of view among some devout Americans; a sort of "God will take care of us" attitude that smacks of an all too dangerous complacency. These well-meaning folk are not really pacifists at heart but a reluctant few who must be quickly drawn into the scheme of *a mobilized America.* Futility and fear are the things that shackle man. It is the truth that would leave man free to make a new life and to build a better world. To tell the truth makes some persons feel terrible, but it is the only road to freedom. Truth is the only thing that can square us. ". . . ye shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free" . . . are words of the lowly Nazarene, as sound today as when first uttered.

A mobilized America cannot afford to be a 'complacent America.' Century after century men have thought themselves gods and acted so. Today a few of these self-ordained nitwits stride across the old world hemisphere in uniforms and with clanking swords. We hear the booming of their shell fire and know full well of their wanton destructive ways. Our job is cut out for us not in smug complacency of inappropriate philosophy, "GOD is in his heaven and all is right with the world," but with a mobilization of man power, materials and all preparation to safeguard these shores and to preserve the American way of life.

A Moral People

In a great democracy where all men are free, very often we hear the question raised, "are we Americans basically a moral people?" Are we honest, are we moral? Do we instinctively prefer fair play to foul, good to bad, truth to deception? Or are we a people whose fundamental impulses are selfish, greedy; a people whose actions are controlled only by a sense of expediency and the strong arm of the Law? Well, if we hear the dictators correctly in their appraisal of us, labelling America a 'decadent democracy,' we all are, lock, stock and barrel, a grossly immoral people, deep in the mire of lost idealism with only an *"adolph, a benito, and a joe"* the remaining *'messiahs'* controlling cherished virtues and lofty ideals. We all know, America is old enough to have

(Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)

Troops in mock battle at Fort Benning, August, 1940.

built something sound and strong on whatever moral basis it has. On the other hand, the USA is hardly old enough in its civilization for any inevitable processes of decay to set in. A base or foundation becomes useful only when there is a structure on it. We Americans still have more faith in the Ten Commandments than Adolph has in his "Mein Kampf." When this modern Napoleon is six feet under sod, *a mobilized America* will be the basis for peace with a starving world hungry for just a bit of American morality.

Our Ideals

A mobilized America is not to defend alone our democratic acreage, but in defense of American ideals. If our philosophy of life; our human and spiritual concepts of existence are to be totally erased from the old world, *a mobilized America* will continue to preserve them here at all costs. That, in a nut shell, is what we propose to defend. The people of the USA want peace and will go to great lengths to prevent the sacrifice of its man-power on foreign battlefields. We will not soon forget the lessons of the World War. *A mobilized America* is preparing to stand ready to safeguard its interests within the limits of the Western Hemisphere. Even though we human beings may see life under the aspect of time, we can only fit our deeds to the immediate facts confronting us. We can have absolute ideas, but not absolute deeds, for every deed is a compromise among limiting factors. *A mobilized America* is not a dis-illusioned people. We know universal good rests upon a basic condition. In other words, we can have neither truthful interpretation, organization, ethics, nor social assurance unless we can agree to understand what each of us is saying and can rely upon each other's word. *A mobilized America* must realize, this whole world is now but one city. This means that we face new necessities in dealing with human relationships. Events have caught up with the prophets and none but the prophets now know all the answers for future events.

Our Destiny

A mobilized America, in the present crisis, has or should have but one concept for human destiny. In the struggle for the fellowship of all men, it must take its place with all forces that work together for that honesty of communication that must underlie all cooperation. Through the maze of necessary decisions in a world of continual compromise, those who have caught the fire of the Fatherhood of GOD and the Brotherhood of Man must keep their eyes fixed on the goal of peace through justice. *A mobilized America* has two jobs on its hands. First, a defense in preservation of its ideals and institutions, secondly, to be the beacon light for an enlightened day when war shall be no more.

BLITZKREIGED

BY CHARLES DAVIS

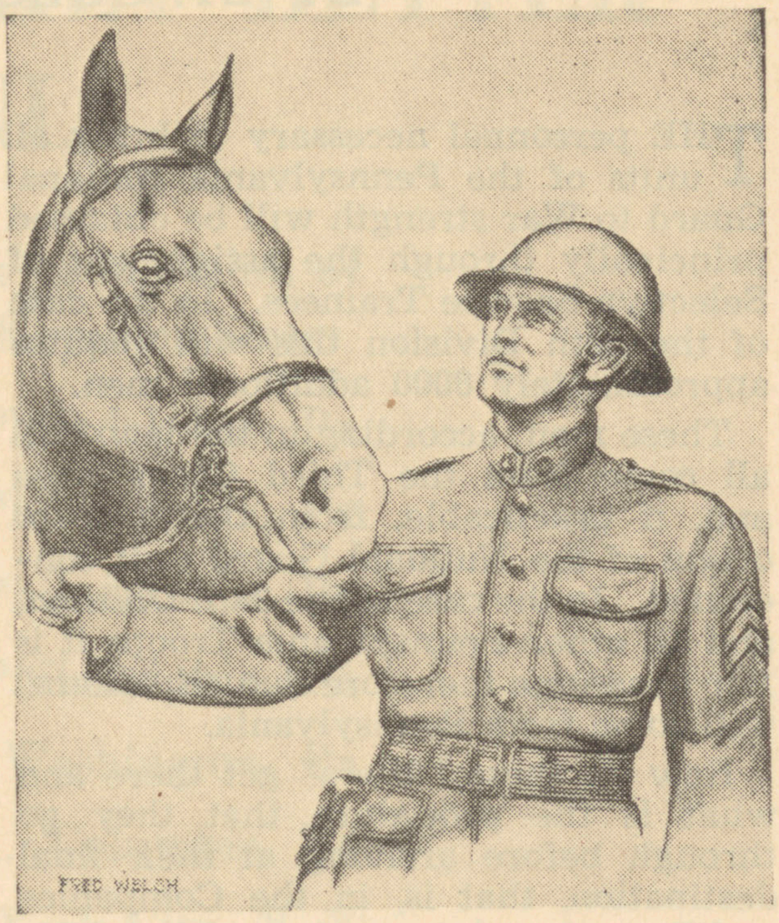
BOB WARNER was a sentimental fellow despite his big physical appearance and military bearing. It was Wednesday night and Bob was on his way to keep his weekly engagement with Flo, the best friend he had in the world.

He reminisced back through the years as the crowded subway car swayed and jolted. "Things happen so rapidly nowadays," he mused. Even sleepy Philadelphia was passing through the throes of awakening as national defense orders quickened its pulse and increased its modern machinery and equipment. It all had to be. And it gave men work. But Bob didn't like it. He did not like this machine age. It meant perhaps his last moonlight ride through Fairmount Park. Perhaps tonight would be the last time he would see Flo. That was what worried Bob most. He wouldn't admit he loved her. She was just his best friend. But he realized he could never forget her.

Bob covered the distance from the station to his destination quickly. The moon WAS out tonight. A familiar fragrance filled the chill night air. He was looking eagerly ahead to that promised ride through the park with Flo as he increased his gait. This was going to be one night when no one would cut him out. The competition was keen when it came to Flo. Her even disposition and good nature had a lot to do with it. But Bob appreciated too her fine lines and beautiful straight black hair. Her deep dark eyes spoke of her true friendship.

Bob led all his rivals this night. Flo's actions told him she was pleased. She appeared gay and lively as she struggled from his fond embrace and danced about. Bob did all the talking. "This may be our last moonlight ride in the park. You'll miss me, won't you, Flo. You'll never know how much I miss you."

The ride through the park brought tears to Bob's eyes. Yet at the same time he was happy. The cold night air was exhilarating. Many times they had taken this familiar route. There were



the dark outlines of the trees. Now they were along the river. Then up on some height viewing the distant city skyline. Bob held Flo tightly with one arm.

They halted near a spring. Despite the wintry cold they both drank heartily even as they had on hot summer afternoons. Then they started for home. Bob did not talk. He was choked with emotion. Flo did not sense the meaning of it all. Naturally she would not understand. Next week his national guard cavalry troop would be mechanized. Instead of riding Flo, Bob would be driving an armored scout car.

Plans for the Future

An old lady visiting the prisoners in a certain prison, was chatting pleasantly with a burglar who had been sentenced for a long term. She thought she detected signs of reform in him, and she said sympathetically:

"Have you any plans for your future, on the expiration of your sentence?"

"Oh, yes, madam," was the hopeful reply. "I've got the plans of two banks and a post office.'

The old lady collapsed.

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THE PRACTICAL OPERATION OF

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

BY LT.-COLONEL GEORGE H. MILLHOLLAND, G. S. C.

THE personnel necessary to bring all units of the Pennsylvania National Guard to War strength will be obtained principally through the assignment of Selective Service Trainees. In the case of the 28th Division this will require approximately 8000 additional men.

These men, according to the law, will all come from the Third Corps Area and, if practicable, from the state of origin of the National Guard unit concerned. In the case of the 28th Division, and all other Pennsylvania Troops it is fair to assume therefore that all "fillers" will come from Pennsylvania.

How do these "fillers" get there and what is the procedure that they go through before arriving at their final destination, that is, in the Companies and Batteries of the various units of the Division?

By now we are all familiar with the compulsory registration on October 16, 1940 of all civilians between the ages of 21 and 36 years who were not in any way connected with the military. Well, upon the completion of such registration at their respective local boards, all registrants cards were thoroughly shuffled or mixed so that the location of any one card in the pile—and the number it later received—was purely a matter of chance.

This having been done, each card was given a serial number, the card first in the pile after the shuffle being "No. 1," the next card "No. 2" and so on. This was the first step taken to prevent each "John Q. Registrant" from crying favoritism.

Then into the historic fish-bowl at Washington went a blue capsule for each serial number registered in the United States (and a few to spare), 9000 to be exact. At the drawing in Washington on October 29, 1940 the first number drawn from the bowl, (No. 158), meant then that every registrant whose serial number was 158 was the potential first man to be selected in his own particular district for service with the armed forces. But this does not actually mean that No. 158 in each or any district will actually go. For example, "John Doe's" number is 158, the first drawn from the bowl, "Richard Roe's" number is the second drawn, "Sam Sloe" had the third number and "Ben Bow" the fourth number, and so on, until all serial numbers awarded by their particular local board had been drawn. The order in which their serial numbers were drawn from the bowl is the order in which they are to be called for service. Everything then would be easy if it were not for the fact that certain of the candidates are going to claim a deferred classification (there is no such thing as exemption) due to dependents, physical disability, occupational status and what not.

After all numbers were drawn and the order of call established for each potential trainee, the local board then awaits the call for trainees and the

"I just won an auto and 500 gallons of gas in a prize contest!"

number assigned to them to provide, by the State Director of Selective Service. The State Director gets his state quota from Corps Area Headquarters and is based upon the number of men necessary to bring existing regular army and inducted National Guard units to War Strength or to fill up new units, due regard being given to the number that can be properly housed and the maximum quota of the state as decided by the National Selective Service headquarters and the War Department. This quota is, of course based upon the military population of the state.

When the quota for the particular state has been determined and requested by Corps Area Headquarters, the State Director determines, on a percentage basis, computed by the number of registrants in the certain district, what the quota for each local board shall be.

Upon the receipt of this figure by the local board, it then proceeds to send out questionnaires, in accordance with their order numbers, to the first men to be called, and it directs them to be returned, filled out, in five days.

Space is provided on this questionnaire for deferment claim on any one of the legal grounds mentioned above.

When the questionnaire is returned to the local board, if the candidate claims deferment, the board determines whether such grounds for deferment really exist or are sufficient. They then proceed to classify him in one of the four general classifications:

Class I—Available for service.

Class II—Deferred because of occupational status.

Class III—Deferred because of dependents.

Class IV—Deferred specifically by law because unfit for Military Service.

If John Doe has dependents, he is placed in Class III and does not go, Richard Roe may have no grounds for a deferment claim but is found to be physically unfit when examined by the physicians of the local board, and is then and there placed in Class IV. And so Sam Sloe, whose number was drawn third but who makes no claim and is found physically fit, finds himself the number one selected man in his district.

Let us briefly follow Sam and any others of his group that have been finally selected.

On a specified date, he is sent by the local board to the nearest Induction Station (Five in Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburgh) where he is further physically examined and if found fit, is administered the oath, his records started and then and there he becomes a soldier. But he is not yet ready to shoulder a gun.

He remains twenty-four hours or less at the Induction Station and is then shipped with a group to the nearest "Reception Center" (Three in Third Corps Area; Fort Geo. G. Meade, Md., New Cumberland, Pa., and Camp Lee, Va., although only Fort Meade is functioning at present). Here Sam is uniformed, equipped, immunization (shots in the arm to you) and started. It is here that he first gets his taste of the military in the persons of 1st Sergeant "Scowl," the Bugler, and drill sergeants "Tough" and "Hardheart" and in general begins to enjoy himself.

While at the Reception Center he is classified as to any special vocation, trade or knowledge he possesses, his records further completed and he is given some basic military training.

The length of time Sam spends at the Reception Center depends upon the urgency for his services as a specialist

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or the ability of the units that are scheduled to be filled, to properly house and care for him. At any rate, he probably will not spend more than a week or ten days there before he is assigned to a unit for training, and is moved to his assigned company.

Barring unforseen circumstances and under normal conditions, he remains with this company for his year of training.

Upon the completion of his years service, Sam is assigned to the Reserve for a period of ten years, or until he reaches the age of 45, whichever occurs first, and subject to such additional training as may be prescribed by law.

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A MESSAGE

TO MOTHERS

EXTRACTS FROM A RADIO ADDRESS BY CAPT. KARL H. SHRIVER, 176TH F. A.

THE purpose of this talk is to try to allay the fears of those mothers who have sons at present in the Army or sons who are now subject to Army call. Since all men between the ages of 21 and 35 years have already registered, it will be only a matter of weeks until certain young men are called for army training for one year. Perhaps, your son will be one of the hundreds of thousands called and probably you are worried, wondering what the Army might do to your loved one. As a Christian and a Mother, you may believe that war is unnecessary. However, no matter what are our beliefs about the futility of war, it is a fact that from the dawn of history, there have been wars and fighting almost continuously among the human race, and no doubt always will be as long as human nature remains the same.

As a Mother, who doesn't want to see war with all its barbarities and cruelties, you must arrive at the conclusion that in order to prevent your boy and millions of others from having to fight some day, this country must be so well protected, so well armed, and our soldiers so well trained, that no country or combination of countries would even think of attacking us.

The best insurance against this country participating in a future war is to be *prepared against war*. Conversely, the surest way for this country to get into a war, is to be unprepared.

The trained American soldier is the last man to want war because he knows so much about it.

Let me now cite a few facts taken from that excellent book, "Soldiers Unmasked," by Colonel William A. Ganoe, U. S. Army, now stationed in Pittsburgh, who has devoted twenty years of intensive research and study of the military history of this country.

The Continental Army under General Washington was defeated time after time by British forces inferior in numbers and fighting on foreign soil, thousands of miles from their base of supplies. Regardless of what our school histories tell us, the Revolutionary War would have ended in a total defeat for the Colonies except for help from France and dissension among the British government leaders at home. The Revolution was not won by either our power or our skill. It took almost eight years of continual fighting, enormous hardships and an unnecessary loss of life, in addition to assistance from France, to end this struggle. We as Americans boast of what our soldiers did during the Revolution, but when we study the real facts, it is a miracle that we ever did win our independence. I am not detracting from the fine material available in the colonies at that time, because the men were as rugged, as fine in character and marksmanship as found anywhere in the world. Men who joined the ranks soon became discouraged when they saw themselves officered by men as unskilled and as unfit as they, when they realized how little chance they had against soldiers well trained and equipped. They keenly felt the disgrace and uselessness of it all, so it was only natural that large numbers of them deserted or left the service at the expiration of their enlistment.

After the war was over, the Army was reduced for a time to eighty officers and men. Our people believed that there would never be another war. Washington, all wise, did everything in his power to show how false was such a view. "Had we formed a permanent army in the beginning—we should not have been the greatest part of the war inferior to the enemy, indebted for our safety to their inactivity, enduring frequently the mortifications of seeing opportunities to ruin them unimproved for want of a force, which the country was able to afford; and of seeing the country ravaged, our towns burnt, the inhabitants plundered; abused, murdered with impunity from the same cause." He also wrote, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia about the same time, wrote: "Convinced as I am that a government is the murderer of its citizens which sends them to the field uninformed and untaught, where they are to meet men of the same age and strength, mechanized by education and discipline for battle, I cannot withhold my denunciation of its wickedness and folly."

Three years after the Revolution, this country had for the common defense less than 1,000 men, poorly equipped and trained and scattered in lonely forts on our borders—the equivalent of one hundred policemen on the outskirts of Boston today with none inside the city. During the period between the close of the Revolution and 1812, this country was harassed by Indians, thousands of settlers killed and thousands of hastily organized defenders ambushed and wiped out. Fifteen years after the Revolution, we were threatened with war by France, five years later by Spain and still five years later by England. Congress voted huge sums of money and called out thousands of men on paper, although at no time did our actual forces of poorly trained soldiers number four thousand men. During the twenty-nine years which elapsed from the close of the Revolution to the War of 1812, did this country make full use of the lessons learned? No. While it was evident that another war between England and this country was inevitable, did we prepare for the defense of our young country? Positively no. Upon the outbreak of hostilities, our trained professional army was wholly inadequate

"It's nice of you girls to offer your services. You might try the Navy —they need deck scrubbers!"

for the defense of this country, and several thousand volunteers, lacking training, discipline and real leaders, were called. History tells us of three battles won by the Americans; Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and New Orleans, the latter fought after a peace treaty had been signed. History books do not tell us of the disgraceful actions of our untrained troops at Detroit, Queenstown, River La Colle, Montreal, Fort Niagara, and Bladensburg, the latter action being the prime disgrace of American history. In this battle, a *few hundred* British regulars and sailors defeated several thousand American volunteers, and burned practically every Government building, including the White House, in Washington. During the two years of hostilities, our Government called out over half a million men, spent nearly two hundred million dollars, not including pensions, sacrificed six thousand lives, in order to protect our country from 16,000 well trained British troops. The Napoleonic Wars in Europe had more to do with Great Britain agreeing to call off hostilities than anything accomplished by our army. * * *

In spite of the lessons learned by the Revolution and the War of 1812, due to the apathy not only of our legislators but our citizens, we approach the beginning of 1846. For years it was apparent that a war with Mexico could not be long avoided but nothing was done to increase our army. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, our total army consisted of 5,300 men, scattered over the entire country. General Zachary Taylor with a total force of 3,000 trained troops had to battle a force of 50,000 trained Mexicans. I wonder how such a small force was able to defeat an enemy seventeen times at large at Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma before being held up and finally stopped. Reinforcements of untrained men were finally furnished Taylor, who after several months of training, was able to win the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, due, however, largely to trained subordinate officers, all of whom later covered themselves with glory during the Civil War. In the meantime, while Taylor and his small army were winning a few battles but accomplishing nothing decisive, General Winfield Scott, a highly trained and brilliant officer, assembled enough troops before Vera Cruz, captured that city with a loss of only twenty men and pushed forward towards the Mexican capital. After innumerable delays, due to soldiers whose period of enlistment had expired, refusing to continue on, Scott with an army of 10,781 men, fought several battles with success and finally captured Mexico City, ending the war. Again, let me repeat, that no matter what our history books tell us, the only reason this country was finally successful against Mexico, a much weaker country, was due entirely to a few highly trained officers and a few thousand professionally trained soldiers. The loss of life, due to battle, exposure and disease was far beyond what it should have been. Men such as Robert E. Lee, U. S. Grant, Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis were largely responsible for the successes, such as they were, of our forces. * * *

Now, we come to the years preceding the 1st World War, which started in 1914. Little was done by the Government to increase our land forces until this country declared war on Germany three years later. Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root exerted enough pressure to have our regular army increased to 100,000 men, but even, in 1913, such men as Congressman Dies of the House of Representatives stated: "God has placed us on this great, rich continent, separate and secure from the broils of Europe." Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, flooded this country with his prophesies. Here is one. "It is apparently not possible for another real war among the nations of Europe to take place." He also said that as far as this country becoming embroiled in a European War, was just so much silliness. The same old arguments we have been hearing recently. You Mothers, all know what happened in 1917 and how long it took this country to train troops after the draft was put in effect. Over one year before we had a sufficient force in France to take an active part in the war. Had it not been for our Allies, who held back the Germans during that year, and who furnished us with arms and ammunition, I am afraid that history would tell a different story. Our troops, who were far superior to those of either Germany or our Allies, lacked sufficient training, and our losses in battle in a few months of actual fighting, of over 50,000 killed, were much greater than they should have been had our men had sufficient time to properly train. Men were sent over seas who didn't know how to use their rifles, gas masks or take the simplest precautions of caring for themselves.

Again, history repeated itself, and right now, while most of the countries of the entire world are either at war or preparing to enter the war, we still have people, voters and legislators, who are trying to lull us into a false sense of security. In spite of tremendous opposition of pacifists, communists, and so-called Americans under foreign domination, we have taken steps to defend this country by passing the Draft Law, and calling out the National Guard and reserves for intensive training. Let us hope that we have time to train sufficient men before some overt act is committed that might cause us to get into this war. I honestly believe that if we are given sufficient time to train an army of 1,000,000 men and build up our navy and air force, we probably can keep out of war, thus saving the lives of thousands of Mothers' sons, not to mention billions of dollars of wealth. From records found in Europe after the 1st World War, Germany would not have antagonized the United States, had we been properly prepared.

In conclusion, I wish to assure all Mothers that if your boy either enlists or is drafted in our Army, he will now be trained under *competent* officers; he will be strengthened physically, mentally and morally, and *if* this country does have to fight, which all trained soldiers hope will not occur, your boy will have a much better chance than those boys in our previous wars. When your son returns after his service in the Army, he will *not* be a ruined man, rather he will be a man who loves and respects the laws of his country, one who having taken orders from competent men over him can, when he returns home to his civil occupation, be able to take or give orders from or to other men in his chosen work or profession. You will be proud of your son.

Both the Regular Army and National Guard are now accepting men for enlistment, even though they come within the draft age. Encourage your boy that it is his duty to serve this great country of ours, to prepare himself for peace, without awaiting a draft call. Don't discourage him. Send him with your blessing to any Regular Army Recruiting station or National Guard Armory nearby, have him talk it over with the officers on duty, find out what branch of the army he is best fitted for, and then have him enlist.

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Two-month course beginning December 2, 1940

Major John C. Davis, QMC, 103rd Q.M. Regt., Huntingdon, Pa.
Captain Edward M. Young, Inf., Hq., 56th Inf. Brig., Grove City, Pa.
Captain George B. Mebus, C.E., ADC, Hq., 28th Div., Philadelphia, Pa.
1st Lt. Raymond H. Rudrauff, Hq. 53rd F.A. Brig., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas

Basic Horse and Mechanized Course, December 15, 1940 to March 8, 1941

Capt. Ira D. Cope, Cav-NGUS, Carlisle, Pa.
Capt. Clyde E. Fisher, Cav-NGUS, Harrisburg, Pa.
Capt. Jesse L. Waite, Cav-NGUS, Tyrone, Pa.
Capt. John R. Day, Cav-NGUS, Philadelphia, Pa.
Capt. Charles M. Pollock, Cav-NGUS, Harrisburg, Pa.
Capt. Furman H. Limeburner, Cav-NGUS, Philadelphia, Pa.
2nd Lt., Henry C. Smith, Cav-NGUS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Air Corps Technical School, Schanute Field, Illinois

Parachute Riggers Course, December 2, 1940 to January 10, 1941

Stf. Sgt. Alexander James Purring, 103rd Ob. Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.

213th COAST ARTILLEY

(Article begins page 32)

to service. Several of the individual Batteries of the 213th Coast Artillery have silver bands attached to the pikes of their guidons crediting them with service at Gettysburg, in the Peninsular Campaigns, Florida and Louisiana in '64.

After the Civil War, upon discharge, most of the old independent companies reorganized under their former designation, but in 1874 under the authority of General Order No. 2, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, they were organized into the 4th Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Upon the declaration of war with Spain the First Defenders offered their services and were accepted, this time as a complete Regiment. Again this old Regiment was the first in the Nation to be mustered into Federal Service.

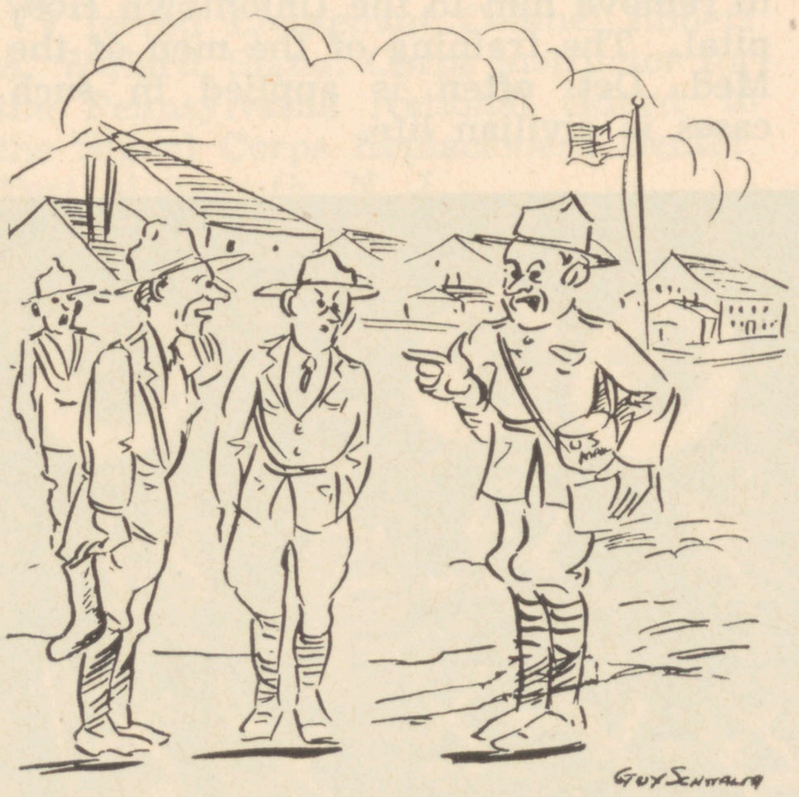
On 9 Jan. 1899, the Regiment was reinstated as the 4th Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard and served as such through State emergencies until they went to the Mexican Border under Federal jurisdiction in 1916.

During the World War the 4th was split and its units reassigned to both the 42d and 28th Divisions of the A.E.F. The completeness and versatility of their military training and knowledge now became apparent as their new assignments included Machine-gun Companies and Engineers which are essentially technical branches necessitating highly trained specialists. These units served in the 149th, 150th and 151st Machine-gun Battalions of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division and in the 103rd Engineers, 112th Infantry, and the 107th, 108th and 109th Machine-gun Battalions of the 28th (Iron) Division. They have contributed to the honors of the Regimental Standard of the First Defenders, battle streamers which include the Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne, Champagne and Lorraine.

In 1919, the First Defenders were reorganized as the 1st, 2d and 3d Separate Battalions, Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard. In 1921 these Battalions were organized into the 1st Provisional Infantry Regiment and finally in 1922 they were designated by the War Department as the 213th Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft.

War Department records ascribe to the 213th the honor of conveying more battle streamers on their standards than any other National Guard unit listed in the directory—Mexican War 3, Civil War 10, Spanish War 1, World War 7. Total 21 streamers.

—*Army-Navy Journal*



"Which one of you guys sent a letter to Santa Claus?"

Michael DeRomo
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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110th Infantry

"The Devotion of Each is the Strength of the Regiment"

Medical Det. Connellsville
Medical Motto for the Month

We are proud to be citizens of this land of the free, with LIBERTY and JUSTICE for our DEMOCRACY.

Armistice Day 1940

With the far distant part of our world in a state of war and destruction, and the people of these lands facing such trying times, Armistice day should have been one day the people of these United States should bow their heads and thank God that we are Americans.

Fayette county celebrated in Connellsville this year, all activities being sponsored by the American Legion of Connellsville. A large parade was held in the morning with members of the Service Co. of Scottdale, the Anti-Tank Platoon, and the Med. Det. of Connellsville, as well as many other organizations and bands participating.

Regimental Surgeon Suggests

There will probably be many new recruits in the 110th Infantry as well as in the many other organizations due to the discharging of many men with dependents prior to the coming mobilization. The older members of these organizations should take an interest in these new men, encouraging them. They should teach and acquaint them with the general routine of Army life, stressing the benefits of strong and healthy bodies, attained only by the individual protecting and caring for his own body by personal Hygiene and guarding against disease.

Medical Men of the Month

On Nov. 21, 1940 while returning from their work Sgt. Thorpe, and Pvt. 1cl. Kaylor stopped to view an accident which had happened just a few minutes before. The usual crowd had gathered around. Upon getting closer to the wreck the boys noticed the victim sitting on the running board with two severe head wounds, and up to this time nothing had been done for the patient. Sgt. Thorpe returned to his car, securing a first aid kit which he always carries and returned to the scene of the accident. With the assistance of Pvt. Kaylor, the man was given first aid and arrangements were made to remove him to the Uniontown Hospital. The training of the men of the Med. Det. often is applied in such cases in civilian life.

Before Induction

The office of the Med. Det. is a scene of much activity the past few weeks with much Administrative work to be taken care of prior to the coming induction. Discharging of men with dependents, enlisting of new recruits and many other clerical chores to be done.

The following men have been discharged due to dependents: Staff Sgt. Geo. W. Cole, Sgt. Roy Swift, Corp. Laird Leeder, and Pvt. Fred Keffer.

The following promotions are effective as of Dec. 1, 1940: Sgt. Paul DeBolt to Staff Sgt., Pvt. 1cl. Russell Watson, and Harry Geary, to Sgt., Pvt. 1cl. Kaylor to Corporal.

We welcome to our ranks the following new recruits who have signed up recently; Schipis, Uhazie, LaGrand, and Whipkey.

Anti-tank, Connellsville

On Nov. 11 the Anti-tank Platoon with the Service Company and Medical Detachment of the 110th Infantry participated in the Fayette County Armistice Day parade held in Connellsville, Pa. After the parade the marchers were treated to an Army meal at the Milton L. Bishop Home Post 301 American Legion. Service Co. was given the honor of leading the parade due to their home station being in Westmoreland County.

The target season ended October 31 with the Anti-tank Platoon qualifying 2 Officers and 13 enlisted men with the calibre .45 Pistol. No qualifications with the new M-1 rifle have yet been com-

110th Infantry Band in final concert before reorganization.

The Altoona Infantry Armory was a scene of a happy gathering last month, when the 110th Infantry Band held its annual dinner to its members. The occasion was one long to be remembered, for it marked the final social event for those of the famed band, for orders will separate approximately half of the older men from the service because of dependents. About sixteen members will be discharged.

After partaking of a delicious dinner, the assembled group were addressed by Colonel A. O. King, commanding the Regiment, and Captain W. A. Morgan, Adjutant and commander of the band. Warrant Officer Thomas MacFarlane and Drum Major Joseph Reily responded.

Corporal John Venettocci filled the role of toast master with credit, and Sergeant Micheal Neimo entertained the members with moving pictures taken at recent encampments. Members were introduced, many of whom have 20 years service.

pleted, but the messengers and truck-drivers who are armed with the rifle are given much practice in stripping, assembling, sighting and cleaning the rifle.

Lt. Scott has been taking the Platoon out in the cold winter air on drill nights so that they will become accustomed to the winter air. Problems in Military Protection and Defense against Chemical Attack have been held in the vacant lot adjacent to the Armory.

Fifteen enlisted men of the Platoon whose term expires during 1941 were discharged November 13th so that they could immediately reenlist.

The boys are anxious to get to camp so that they can start training with the new 37mm Anti-tank Gun. The new gun using Armor Piercing Ammunition, used against armored vehicles, pierces 1¼ inch armor plate at 1000 yards, with angle incidence of 20 degrees, or 2 feet reinforced concrete at 1500 yards. H.E. shells are used against unarmored vehicles and personnel. The new gun is towed by truck for long distances and by hand for short distances. The gunsquad contains a Corporal, gunner, assistant gunner, ammunition carrier and chauffeur.

Sgt. Anthony J. Vitale has been notified that he has successfully passed and received his commission as a 2nd Lt. Infantry, National Guard United States. Sgt. Vitale will have completed 13 years in the National Guard on January 4, 1941, 12 of these years have been perfect attendance. He is also qualified with the weapons of this organization and has been Supply Sergeant and Instrument Sergeant of the Howitzer Company and Anti-tank Platoon for the past 10 years.

A get together was held by the Anti-tank Platoon on Wednesday Nov. 27. A dutch lunch and refreshments were served with different members of the Platoon showing off their talents.

Altoona Units

Recruiting being now the first subject of importance within the companies of the Altoona Units, Headquarters company welcomes to its organization Privates James E. Haigh, Anthony P. Rittwer, John J. Johnson, Benjamin Schulman, Joseph L. Dumm and George R. Cassarly, Jr.

Headquarters company also lists several changes among the senior non-commissioned officers, with the promotion of Corporal Brede to Supply-Sergeant, Corporal Woodrow W. Tressler to the Mess-Sergeant, Corporal David J. Thomas to radio Sergeant, and Private George W. Trostle to be Corporal and company clerk.

But there are also a number of changes within our neighbor company, Company G, down the hall, with the promotion of G's company clerk, Corporal Albert D. Goetz to be first-sergeant, Corporal Raymond D. Fetter to Sergeant, Private Morgan L. Flick to be Sergeant, and Privates Charles E. Kramer and Edward C. Shuh to be corporals.

Sergeant James E. Myers, of G company, who fell from a building scaffold while at work November 18, is making a touch and go fight of it at the Altoona Hospital, to recover from the many injuries he received at the time.

Armistice Day of 1940 marked the last appearance of many of the 110th Infantry band members as a part of the public ceremonies of the Altoona Units. Father Time, and their duty towards family dependents, caused a loss to the Band of many members with fifteen and twenty years service in the Pennsylvania national guard. Dean of the lot was Technical-Sergeant Joseph J. Riley, senior drum major of the 28th Division, and a twenty-year service man. Other members with many years of service, who were discharged at the same time, were Corporals Walter J. Alloway and Guy Landolfi, and Private John F. Longnecker. The sweet five o'clock in the morning refrain of "Number Nine" won't be the same with so many of the old timers absent from Indiantown the coming year.

And so, we wish all, those who remain, and those who have left us since Ogdensburg days, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

COLONEL WILLARD SENT TO FT. MONMOUTH, N. J.

WAR Department orders have transferred Lieutenant Colonel Robert A. Willard, Signal Corps instructor for the Pennsylvania National Guard, to the Signal Corps Replacement Center, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Colonel Willard, who was stationed at Pittsburgh, will be succeeded by Captain George L. Richon, a native of New York, was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1927.

104TH CAVALRY TRIES TURNPIKE

LOOKING as modern as tomorrow's headlines, three units of the 104th Cavalry of the Pennsylvania National Guard, complete with new motorized equipment and directed by radio communications, took a 320-mile training "march" on Sunday, November 24, using the new Pennsylvania Turnpike for part of the journey. Included in the trip were the Service Company of Carlisle, the Headquarters Troop and Troop F, both of Harrisburg.

Colonel A. H. Stackpole, Regimental Commander, and Major Bion Welker, training officer, made an inspection of the Carlisle troop, following which they showed movies of mechanized cavalry troops.

Purpose of the trek, which included twenty-one vehicles and 100 men and officers, was to instruct drivers, radio operators and mechanics in the matter of road discipline. Also present for the trip were the forty-two men and officers in charge of the three new armored scout and reconnaissance cars, commanded by Capt. Ira D. Cope. The cars, traveling approximately 500 feet apart, went from Harrisburg and Carlisle over the turnpike to Bedford, then to Altoona and returned the same route.

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of the

109th

INFANTRY

THIS is the season of peace—Christmas—the time when the hearts of men should be farthest from the arts and studies of warfare, but—the minds of men being as they are, and those minds being evil indeed with anything but the Christmas spirit—Peace on Earth, Good Will towards Men—our regiment finds itself arming and preparing for the future. Ominous though it appears, we hold high hopes in our hearts that by next Christmas, our Guardsmen will again be united with their families and friends. That, by then, peace will reign everywhere.

Now that all you soldiers will soon be in the "army" for quite a spell, keep one thought uppermost. Be a better soldier than the next fellow. Don't grumble at everything that just doesn't click. Naturally there will be rough spots, but soon our machine will be running smoothly. Remember, the car that just comes off the assembly line, still has to be tried and tested. Cooperate and help all you can. Smile instead of frowning, and you will be agreeably surpsised how much difference it will make. Pick yourself a "Buddie." Remember too, every soldier is your "Buddie." It's the teamwork that will count, and America's interests demand of you the best. Don't let the folks at home "Down".

We congratulate Sgt. Dick Dunnigan, of Co. A, Sgt. Walter Flynn, 1st Bn. Hq. Det., Bennie Rampula of Co. K, and St. Sgt. Howard Morgan of the Band section, on their promotion to 2nd Lieutenants. Also, here is a Headquarters Company father and son team both promoted. Sgt. Walter Daggar (the Dad) to St. Sgt. and Cpl. Walter Daggar (the son) to Sgt. Also Sgt. Harold Olesen of Co. L to 1st Sgt, and Corporal John W. Lewis, Walter G. Adams and William Powell, of Co. L to Sergeants. Pvt. Byron Shotwell, Med. Det. to sergeant.

The following were promoted Cpls. Pvts. Chas. Derr, Co. L, Eugene O'Malley, Med. Det., Donald Bower, John Schalles, and Edmund D. Villa, of Co. M., Walter Morgan, David Lawrence, Hq. Co., Horatio Haas, Jr., Joseph Ryan, Melvin F. Weiss, Jr. of Co. G.

The staff section welcomes two new members: Pvts. Joseph Novack, and Edwin McGowan.

Monday night most of the Scranton Guardsmen were physically examined by a score of local doctors who answered an appeal for help from Col. Coar. This means that the 109th is practically set for camp.

Catholic members of the regiment will be pleased to learn that their new "Chappie" will probably be Father Thomas Cummings, of Scranton. Father Cummings is a real He-Man's man, and very fond of all sports. He is well known in the Scranton Diocese, from which most of the Scranton Guardsmen and nearby counties belong.

Since the draft, our nemesis Sgt. Peterman is having a tall time talking our future generals into regular army enlistments. A hitch in the regulars at this time means 3 years heaven knows where, BUT—an enlistment in the guard means good old Pennsylvania. What a selling point for you fellows to help us fill up the regiment with local boys.

Saturday night, December 21, Company B will honor three 20-year guardsmen, who, due to dependents, must part company from their buddies. Sgts. John and Dave Moses, and James McGraw will be guests at a dinner party in their honor. Capt. Fred Evans on behalf of the company presented each with a suitable gift and expressed appreciation for their faithful and lengthy service.

Koch-Conley Post No. 121—American Legion

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Extends—

Seasons Greetings

to the

Officers and Men of the 109th Infantry

Pennsylvania National Guard

111th Rifles

Pass in Review

WELL, it looks as though this column is being written for the last time but you never can tell. There's many a slip, some old wise man said, and until the day I actually set a foot into those new super-barracks at Indiantown I'm going to keep making plans for the next issue. (I heard you say "What Plans," Kenworthy.)

The biggest news around this regiment is the promotion of Colonel Warner to Brigadier General of Artillery, and the appointment of Colonel Haller as our new commanding officer. General Warner almost grew up in the military service, getting his basic military training in the Marines. He has been with the Iron Division ever since World War days and before, I am told. In assuming command of the new F. A. Bridgade he will get just the kind of a job he likes, a new brigade which must be made into a fighting combat team. The entire regiment wishes our new General all the success in the world in this new capacity. To all of us he was a man whom we were proud to call a friend. From the last file on up to the top we all knew that if a jam was in sight we could count on help from him.

Our new Colonel is "one of our boys." This should really be a homecoming for him because he commanded a company of this regiment during the last fracas. As Commanding officer of the 103d Q. M. Regiment he made a host of friends in the division. While we will try and console the 103d on their loss we are most happy over his selection. The 100% support of the officers and men of the 111th will be behind him in every move.

A happy thought has just struck me (only a Service Co. officer would think of this). Now, maybe with the advice of Colonel Haller, we can figure out the secret of getting more trucks and stuff from QMC. Boy, what an advantage, if it works.

Saturday, December 7, we are standing by, or is it marching by, to help the 108th F. A. celebrate its 100th Anniversary. It takes an awful lot to last a 100 years, and an awful lot more to have as fine a reputation after a 100 years as that held by the 108th.

(Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)

Lt. Col. Fred H. Kelly of the 111th Infantry, uses "Walkie-talkie" carried by Pvt. Joseph Cowan of Headquarters Company, in First Army Maneuvers.

This columnist is proud to be able to participate in this affair. Our hats off to you Cannoneers (despite your hairy ears) in congratulations.

Following the parade we'll have a parade and review of our own at the Armory to pay fairwell to our old Colonel and welcome in the new one. This will be the first time the whole regiment has been in the Armory in a long time, so it ought to be quite an affair.

The medical detachment seems to be preparing for any emergency. It seems that so far they have enlisted, among many others, a graduate pharmacist, a graduate male nurse (they've got a lot of these) a graduate optometrist and last but not least a graduate mortician (undertaker to you, Kenworthy). Looks like Captain Burden, the unit commander, is not going to leave any mistakes his boys may make around where the rest of us can see them.

Things in general are about the same. What with induction, etc. and trying to remember *if* its the civil job or the Guard thats the hobby, we are getting along. We've sent a lot of men to this local cooks school for expert instruction. Maybe we won't have so many gripes about or because of the food when we go out.

A lot of old familiar faces are missing. Major Stephenson and Captain Pikus are already at school at Benning with Major Bergey, Captain Kemp and Captain Williams to go December 15. Christmas under the Palm trees and all that. Watch out for sunburn, Arthur.

With the Army and Navy game out of the way we can all settle back to the favorite topic of conversation . . . "where will we be this time next year." The rumorists have it that the Army team was "On order."

The Officers Fairwell Party is well under way. The committee is functioning . . . well, it's arguing anyway. Our latest report concerning the lads who created the near riot outside the Armory on our homecoming is that they have been sentenced . . . to three months' probation. Nice work.

If the guy who stole our fog lights outside the Armory one night, will communicate with the writer he can have the switch that goes with them. I don't want him to go to any expense to put them in working condition.

What's happened to Hoke? Also Flay of E Company. Have they been pensioned off? Special Note to Captain Hazlett: They usually put the mail in the mailbox.

Seen along the Line . . . Joe Mathews worrying about nothing . . . Ed. Pikus and yours truly worrying about back pay . . . Mike Grasso with a fool proof idea for collecting it . . . Al Branyan wondering about it all . . . Lt. McMenamin back from his enforced vacation . . . with a new chevrolet . . . Lt. Wayne Davison of Med. Det. with a new baby boy . . . at least so they say . . . Sgt. Nally with something new . . . a desk with a two-inch square of space . . . The NYA and the WPA at work . . . the possibility of a Russian Orchestra for dinner music at the ball . . . Lt. Montefusco getting ready to brush the dust from a pair of Captain's bars . . . they say he borrowed them once two years ago from his old company commander, Captain Fendell . . . An assortment of officers suddenly getting red hot about doing sub-courses . . . the promotion bug has bitten more than one of us . . .

Well, that's the end of it. I for one should hate to see the GUARDSMAN out of existence with the mobilization, although I do think a new Assistant editor might be a good move. *(Asst. Ed's Note: Alright—Jack, so ya don't wanna get along huh—wanna keep FEUDIN' all the time! oKay! If you wanna see something nice, see wot the 109th F. A. column sez about me.)* When we hit our training period I'm in favor of a weekly paper for the troops. It might be a good idea and one that would provide some amusement for the boys.

Don't think every sad eyed woman has loved and lost—perhaps she got him.

Doughboy—"Ugh! That Sergeant is sure an ugly looking brute!"

Corporal—"If you think he's ugly now—wait till you see him with his gas mask off!"

—Foreign Service.

STANDARD STEEL SPRING COMPANY

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News of the Society of the 28th Division A. E. F.

COLONEL Asher Miner, D. S. C.-D. S. M. Post No. 4 Society of the 28th Division, A. E. F. had their Colors decorated with the Army and Navy Legion of Valor Ribbon, Saturday, December 7, 1940 in Wilkes-Barre. The affair was one of the most outstanding of the year. More than two thousand guests were present, including all National Officers and members of the National Executive Committee. The following day (Sunday, December 8th) the National Executive Committee held their second meeting of the current year. Members from Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, York, Philadelphia, New Castle, Lebanon, Bradford, Lewistown, Chester, Berwick, Scranton, Sunbury, Oil City, New York, State College, Williamsport, Scottdale, Erie, Beaver Falls, Lancaster, Phoenixville, West Chester, Atlantic City, Mercer, and Collingdale attended. The National Executive Committee of the Auxiliaries also held their meeting at the same time and in the same city.

The extensive membership drive has been launched by all Posts from New York to Los Angeles. The Slogan for this drive which is in honor of our National President, W. Charles Gallagher, is "Let her go Gallagher". The demand for due bills and membership applications is great at this early stage and it is hoped when the smoke of battle clears the goal of 1000 new members will be an accomplished fact. In looking over our files we find that we have registered more than sixty odd men in the State of Ohio, forty six in Indiana, and fifty eight in Illinois. There is a move on to organize Posts in these three states. Ralph Van Kanan, 1st District Deputy is working on Indiana. Headquarters is taking care of Illinois and Ohio. The members of the Society in general will take care of the State of Pennsylvania.

George Corry, the 328 pound Cop, and President of the Col. George E. Kemp Post No. 27 added another leaf to the Laurel Wreath that he wears instead of a hat, when he captured a patriotic citizen who made an honest living by forging checks on one of Philadelphia's big Industrial Plants. Corry carried off a lot of honors last year, including the Highest Award of the Society of the 28th Division and the Cup for getting the most members.

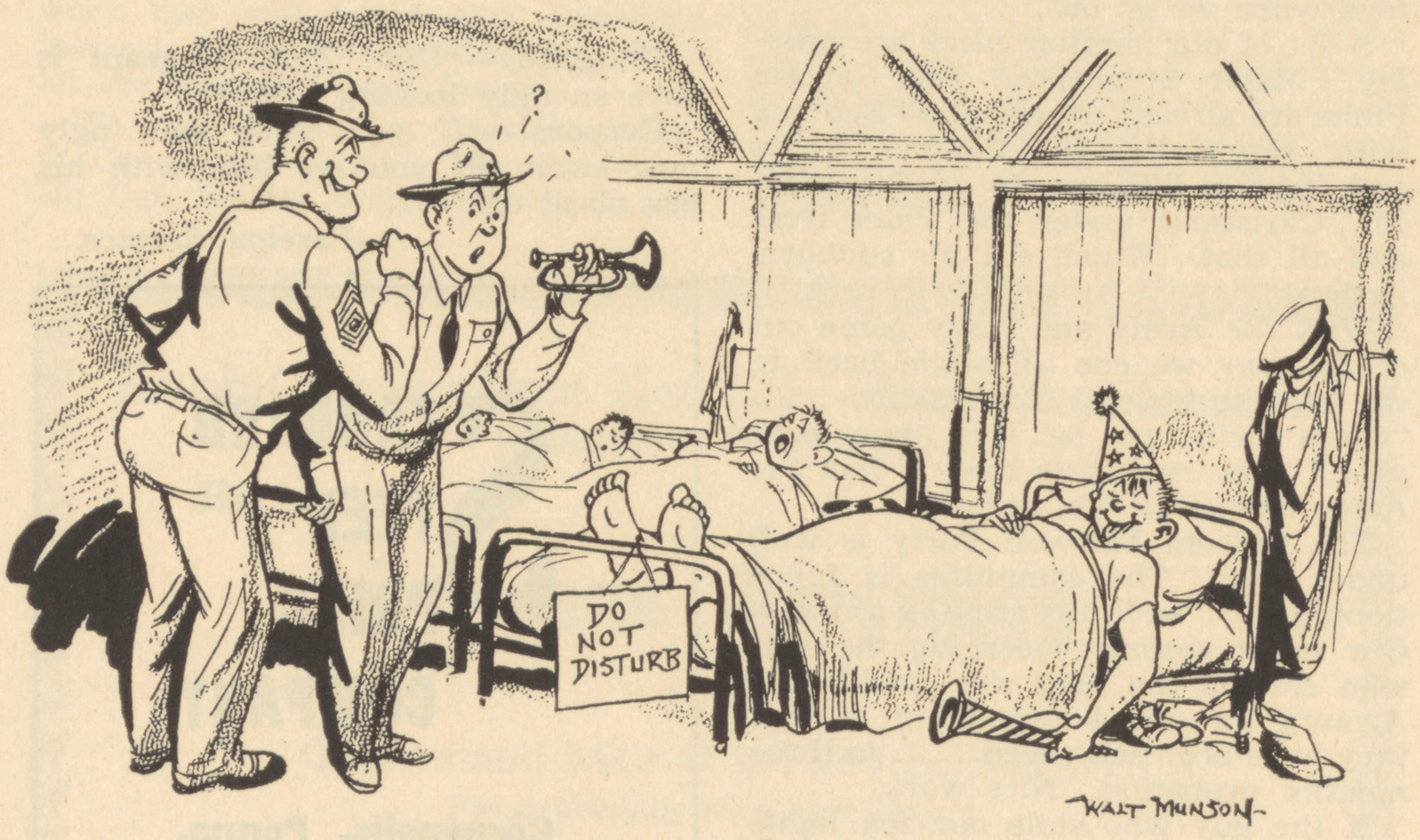
Harold Wickerham, President of Pittsburgh Post No. 1, is certainly pressing Graham McNamee. The way that boy handles the "Mike" is like the way Gibby Weise gets away with a sandwich. Not only that, but the way he handled the Banquet of the Post on November 8th was something that made it worthwhile to travel more than three hundred miles to witness.

Judge Advocate Daniel J. C. O'Donnell has just completed a fine peice of work when he filed the papers for the Incorporation of the Convention Committees of the future. Hereafter all Convention Committees of the Society will be incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania. And that was a baby born of the fertile mind of Judge O'Donnell. Ralph Van Kanan, Andy Reiter and Judge O'Donnell, all of Phoenixville, is a combination hard to beat.

Congratulations are in order as well as wishes for good cheer and happiness for the coming year. Past National Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, Colonel Frank A. Warner is to be congratulated upon his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General and his assignment to command the 56th Artillery Brigade. Our Department of Military Affairs need have no worry about good material to keep the present 28th Division going. We have just what may be needed to fill any gap right here in the Society of the 28th Division. Two prominent citizens of the State were talking up on Capital Hill. 1st Citizen says, "I don't like the idea of taking our National Guard out for this long training period. If the government makes up its mind, they can send them down South and then we would be without our Military protection." 2d Citizen, .. "Tain't the way I heerd it sonny," says he, "the way I heerd it was that we have nothing to fear cause I'm told that Ryne is in Philadelphia, Gallagher is in Wilkes-Barre, Butler in Scranton, Miller in State College, Spangler in York, Matthews in Lebanon, Stuchel in Bradford, Day in Oil City, Conn in New Castle, Cross in Beaver Falls, Ronald Thompson in Pittsburgh, Wickerham in Homestead, Titterington in Scottdale, Nale in Altoona, Two Yard Shannon in Columbia, Detweiler in Lancaster, Gray in West Chester, O'Donnell in Phoenixville, and General Price in Chester, and that's a strong circle of Iron men and plenty good enough fer me. Them old buzzards won't stop fer sich red tape of signing up. They jest know that it's their job to pertect the citizens at all times. Them birds ain't exservice men, they're Extra Service Men, them 28thers are. So why worry?"

In the last issue of the GUARDSMAN, a cut of the great Red Keystone up in Pittsburgh was shown. It might interest the readers of this Magazine that one of these Keystone can be seen along the trail north of Harrisburg. In passing along the roadway, one needs but to look across the river at Newport, Pa. and they will see on the hillside a great Keystone. It is some seventy feet in depth, and sixty feet wide at the shoulders. The Boy Scouts and the Little Church in Newport keep this Shrine painted a gleaming white, and keep the weeds clear. At this time of the year, one will look across the river and see a bright cross. This has been set up at the head of the Keystone and is lighted up every night from November until after the Easter Holidays. The light from the cross at night lights up the outline of the Keystone and it is visible both day and night. The writer with Lt. Bill Houser built that Keystone away back in May of 1917, more than twenty-three years ago, and it is in just as good condition now as when built. Take a look when you ride down the Susquehanna Trail.

THAT WOULD BE A HAPPY NEW YEAR



I have orders to let the boys sleep till noon .... some of 'em have been out last night on New Year parties and need the rest!

The Last Man's Club of the Society will meet late in December in Wilkes-Barre. A great crowd is expected. This Club was first organized among the members of the Asher Miner Post, but it was later extended to the membership of the entire Society. The Last Man's Club bids fair to become to the Society of the 28th Division what the 40 & 8 is to the American Legion. And it is bound to go places with such men as Keller, Webb, Gallagher, Jones, Laning, Bloom, Sandow, Leidy and Zorzi.

Heaven will help the poor working girl, but heaven expects us to do it, so you had better get busy on that membership drive, we will need reinforcements and the best way to get them is to get new members. Don't forget the Slogan, "Let Her Go Gallagher."

W. W. HAUGHERTY,
National Secretary.

AVIATION FOR ALL SOLDIERS

STATING that "in view of its military importance, all persons in the military service will be encouraged to familiarize themselves with all aspects of aviation," the War Department has promulgated changes in Army Regulations which liberalize the regulations governing piloting of civilian aircraft by military personnel.

Under old regulations only the commanding officers of Air Corps stations were authorized to permit personnel "under their command" to engage in the piloting of other than Government-owned aircraft. Under the new regulations, the Commanding officer of "any station and any commanding general are authorized to permit personnel under their command, regardless of the arm or service to which such personnel belong, to fly other than government-owned aircraft." Such personnel must, however, hold required certificates, be a student pilot, or receive instructions from a licensed instructor, must comply with Civil Aeronautics regulations, and must not pilot for hire or reward. Different regulations cover authority to fly for hire.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON'S UNIQUE NEW YEAR GIFT

By A. C. H.

ONE of the most unique New Year's gifts ever given to a President was a mammouth cheese presented to Thomas Jefferson by the people of Cheshire, Massachusetts.

It had been the custom heretofore to present giant cheeses to presidents, but the people of Cheshire, assembled in mass meeting, decided to outdo anything of this kind ever attempted before. A monster cheese hoop, four feet in diameter and eighteen inches high, was made. In the interest of absolute safety to the precious cheese, the village blacksmith reinforced this with iron bands.

Levy was made on all milk cows with the exception of those owned by Federalists. Elder Leland made the announcement from his pulpit telling where and when the curds were to be assembled.

When the great day for making the cheese arrived people came from all directions bearing their treasured curds. These were given into the capable hands of the most experienced dairywomen of the community who placed them properly into the great hoop.

A contemporary account says: "The last deposit having been made, the giant screws slowly descended from the ponderous beam, and, taking the monstrous preparation in its resistless clasp, soon copious streams of foaming whey descended to the ground.

"The Elder Leland majectically arose and in solemn and eloquent words dedicated the monster cheese to their honored friend, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. A suitable hymn, lined off by the elder, was sung with good effect. The assemblage was then dismissed with the benediction and proudly returned to their homes. For eleven days the monster cheese was left in the cider press, then it was removed to the dairy house of Darius Brown to be cured."

Elder Leland accompanied the cheese on its trip to Washington. The cheese was loaded on a wagon and drawn by six horses. Plainly lettered so all could see were these words—"The greatest cheese in America for the greatest man in America."

It seems that Jefferson was averse to acceptance of gifts of any sort from the public hence he insisted on making payment for the giant cheese. It cost him $200.00. Jefferson, however, thoroughly appreciated the gift and the warmth of heart which prompted it. In response to Elder Leland's presentation speech he asked the elder to take back to his people his heartfelt thanks for their thoughtfulness and kindness.

He said furthermore, "I shall cause this auspicious event to be placed upon the archives of the nation, while I shall ever esteem this occasion as one of the happiest in my history. And now, my friends, I will, with the consent, and in the presence of my Cabinet Officers, proceed to have this monster cut, and you will take back to Cheshire a portion of it that your people may test its richness and flavor. And you will convey to them my heartiest thanks. Tell them never to falter in the principles they have so nobly defended, having bravely and successfully come to the rescue of our beloved country in the time of its greatest peril. I wish them health and prosperity and that rivers of milk may never cease to abundantly flow in, not only to them, but to their posterity."

The President then signaled to the Steward of the White House who cut the big cheese in the presence of President and Cabinet, diplomats and distinguished visitors.

Great slices were served the distinguished personages in the order of their rank and station. The President then introduced Elder Leland, person by person, to all present.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.
RESOLVED THAT I WILL NOT SLEEP LATE EACH MORN' NOR WILL I SASS THE TOP KICK - REFUSE GUARD DUTY. PLAY AROUND WITH BLONDES, BRUNETTES - OR REDHEADS - NOR WILL I GUZZLE BEER THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. I'M THROUGH WITH VICE. ESPECIALLY DICE - AND IF I AM INVITED OUT TO DINE - I'LL PASS UP THE WINE - NO MONEY WILL I BORROW - NOR CIGGIES WILL I BUM IN 1941
CANNED WILLIE 2 OZ
WALT MUNSON BRAND

BULL-LEAVE it or not!

NEWS OF

107th FIELD ARTILLERY

THE 107th Field Artillery is "clearing the decks" in preparation for induction into the Federal service.

The job of discharging enlisted men with dependents is just about completed. Property records now are ready for transfer and other necessary "housekeeping" chores are in the process of completion.

An officers' candidate school is being conducted at Hunt Armory, with more than a score of enlisted men attending. The school is operating two nights a week and on Saturday afternoons.

The 107th provided a composite battery as an escort and a saluting detail for the funeral of Brig. Gen. William R. Dunlap. The escort was commanded by Major Ralph N. Steimer, commander of the 1st Battalion.

2d Lt. Paul A. Letzkus, assigned to Battery B, has submitted his resignation.

The following personnel changes have been made in the various batteries.

Medical Detachment

The Medical Detachment has lost, through discharge, Pvt. 1cl. Elmer Piper and Pvts. Paul Smith, Harry Federoff, and Michael Lutzic. Pvt. Lutzic joined the Regular Army. Its new recruits are James A. Dunn, an ambulance driver for seven years, and George A. Grumbaugh.

2nd Bn Hq. Btry.

Seven more men have been discharged in the last few weeks. They include Sgt. Cletus T. Dahmen, and Pvts. John W. Oliver, Vincent J. Pallotta, John P. Smith, Harry W. Currin, and Evan Carr. From the inactive list Pvts. Joseph R. Barth, Robert S. Craig, Robert J. Fehl, Harold Ernest, and Chester A. Malton have been dropped. New recruits include Eugene J. Salzer, Lester P. Palmgreen, and Joseph D. Patella. The battery learned with regret of the death of Louis N. Seiff, of the ING list.

Battery B

Following up its appearance in an Armistice Day parade at Tarentum,

the battery sent a recruiting detail to that town and enlisted seven men. They include: Pvts. Thomas J. Roll, Thomas S. McCullough, James R. Arnold, Leslie G. Morrow, Richard B. Smith, and Charles S. Wolfe.

The following men have been discharged recently: Pvts. 1cl. Ronald H. Sitler, Robert H. Campbell, Richard A. Boggs, and Pvts. Chester Kawalski, Charles M. Schiffer and Paul G. Sabo.

Battery E

Recent discharges include Pvts. Paul Mishaga and Ray C. Miller. The latter has joined the Regular Army.

New enlistments inclue George E. Leonard, formerly an E Battery corporal, with three years' service; Theodore A. Wirth, with six years' service in the Regular Army; Robert P. Kercher, Thomas Lynch III, and Italo A. Salsetti. Sgts. Jack Williams and Donald Rupert have re-enlisted for another three years.

Battery F

The battery has lost Pvts. Richard Gill and Willard Dunlap in recent weeks through discharge. A former F Battery member, Pvt. Eugene Sohl, has re-enlisted.

Curious Old Lady: "Why, you've lost your leg, haven't you?"

Cripple: "Well, damned if I haven't."

FORWARD OBSERVATIONS

109th Field Artillery

THE Pro-To Club of Wilkes-Barre is holding a three day tag sale, with the good offices of the Mayor, Charles N. Loveland, and other city officials, to purchase gasoline operated stoves and coffee urns for the Regiment to use on road marches. The columnist takes this opportunity to express the gratitude of the regiment for the anticipated comfort of numberless cups of coffee from these urns on a cold winter day.

Death has claimed Brigadier General William R. Dunlap, commander of the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade. General Dunlap was a native of Dubois, enlisted in the National Guard in 1903. He received the "D.S.M." for "brilliant leadership of his battalion in France." We salute as he proceeds us to that great Valhalla, The Bivouac of the Dead.

The 109th Field Artillery, in its parades of the future in the city of Wilkes-Barre will look in vain for a certain familiar form on horse-back, clearing the road ahead of the regiment. Mounted patrolman Charles Bart, a popular, efficient, and faithful member of the Wilkes-Barre Police Force, has also passed on to his last Bivouac, leaving a sense of loss among his many friends in the regiment.

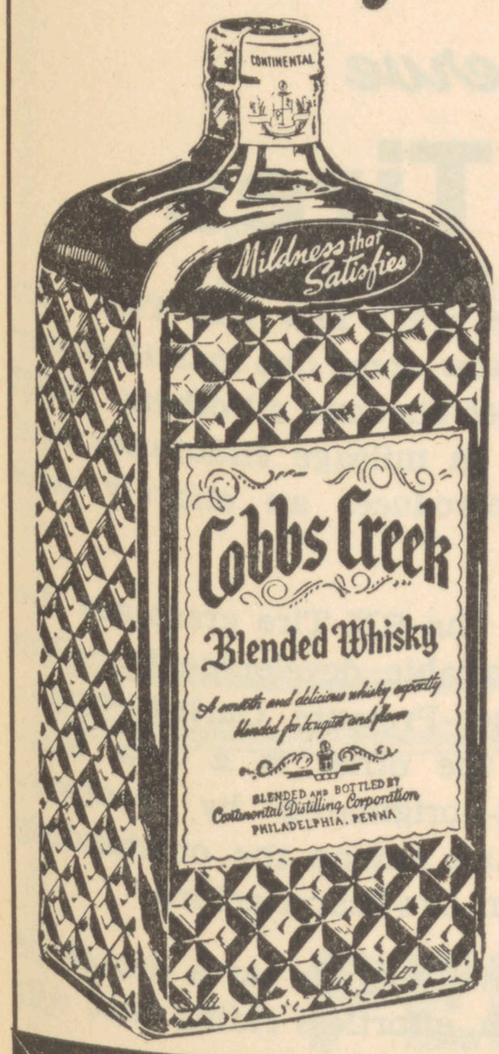
Five Luzerne County residents were drafted into the service, November 27. They were: Attorney Edgar Lare, Luzerne; Edward J. Poganis, Kingston; William D. Roberts, Swoyersville; Renzo J. Ducceshi, Exeter; Chester Pieczyinski, Kingston; and Joseph J. Istok, Exeter.

Forty years ago, "Wilkes-Barre was alive with patriotism" as the 9th Regiment of Infantry was leaving for the Spanish-American war front. Their immediate objective was Mt. Gretna, a locality familiar to many of our readers.

Twenty-three years ago, again the regiment marched through the city, this time to form an integral part of the first American Expeditionary Force in history, to cross the Atlantic and fight their way through France from the Argonne to Belgium.

In 1941, again the regiment will be

Like your cigarette



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The straight whiskies in this product are 4 years or more old. 30% straight whisky. 70% grain neutral spirits.

19% straight whisky 4 years old
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90 Proof BLENDED WHISKY

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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on the move to assist in countering the deadliest threat in the history of modern times, the conflict of ideologies. It will leave without parade, without ostentation, a grim business like machine composed of free Americans, determined to carry on the esprit du corps of the regiment.

With these thoughts in mind, it is pleasant to reminisce on those days of the past, on that day of April 27, 1898, when the 9th regiment was drawn up in front of the First National Bank, to hear Judge Stanley Woodward deliver the farewell address.

An interesting side light is the fact that due to the crush of the mass of people, a detail from the regiment was on police duty at the bank to clear the way for the regiment. The few members of the detail was helpless against the great crowd, but the sight of the regiment parading to their positions with fixed bayonets immediately had the desired effect.

Colonel Dougherty gave the orders to form by battalions as follows: 1st Battalion-Co. D, Capt. Bell, right of line; Co. B, Capt. Stewart Barnes; Co. A. Capt. Harry R. Williams; Co. F, Capt. McCleery, on the left. 2nd Battalion-Co. H, Capt. Flannery, right; Co. C, Capt. Gage; Co. I, Capt. Pierce; Co. E, Capt. Meirs, left. Lt. Col. Wallace, Adjutant William Sharpe and Major John S. Harding were featured prominently in the local newspapers.

On the reviewing stand were: Judge Stanley Woodward, Mrs. J. B. Woodward, Mr. & Mrs. John N. Conyngham, Mayor F. M. Nichols, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, Judge Alfred Darte, John T. Lenahan, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Boagert, P. M. Carhart, Aaron Rhodes, John R. Edgar, and Dr. Henry Walters.

Wilkes-Barre is preparing for Christmas in a large way. The streets of the main part of the city are beautifully decorated. A fitting note is added when the members of the regiment note that the Regimental Commander was the architect in the plans, and that through him, the old regiment will contribute to the Christmas cheer of many. It is hoped that all members of the regiment will join heartily in the spirit of the festal season of the year, remembering that next Christmas we may still be in Indiantown Gap Military Reservation placing one foot ahead of the other in snow drifts, while we await demobilization orders. The column wishes a Merry, Merry Christmas, and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, to the officers and men of the regiment, and to present the same wishes of the regiment to their Commander-in-Chief, Governor James, the Division Commander, the Regimental Commander, and all the friends, wives, relatives and sweethearts of the regiment. May the theme Silent Night, Holy Night, never be broken in this country by bombs.

Some advice to the new Recruit:

(1) A skirmish line does NOT come in balls.

(2) The reveille gun report is NOT filed at Regimental Headquarters.

(3) Chevron polish is NOT issued at the supply tent.

(4) Sgt. Domes will NOT issue you a pistol bayonet. They are too dangerous.

(5) Supply Sgts. will NO LONGER issue red lantern oil. The supply is limited.

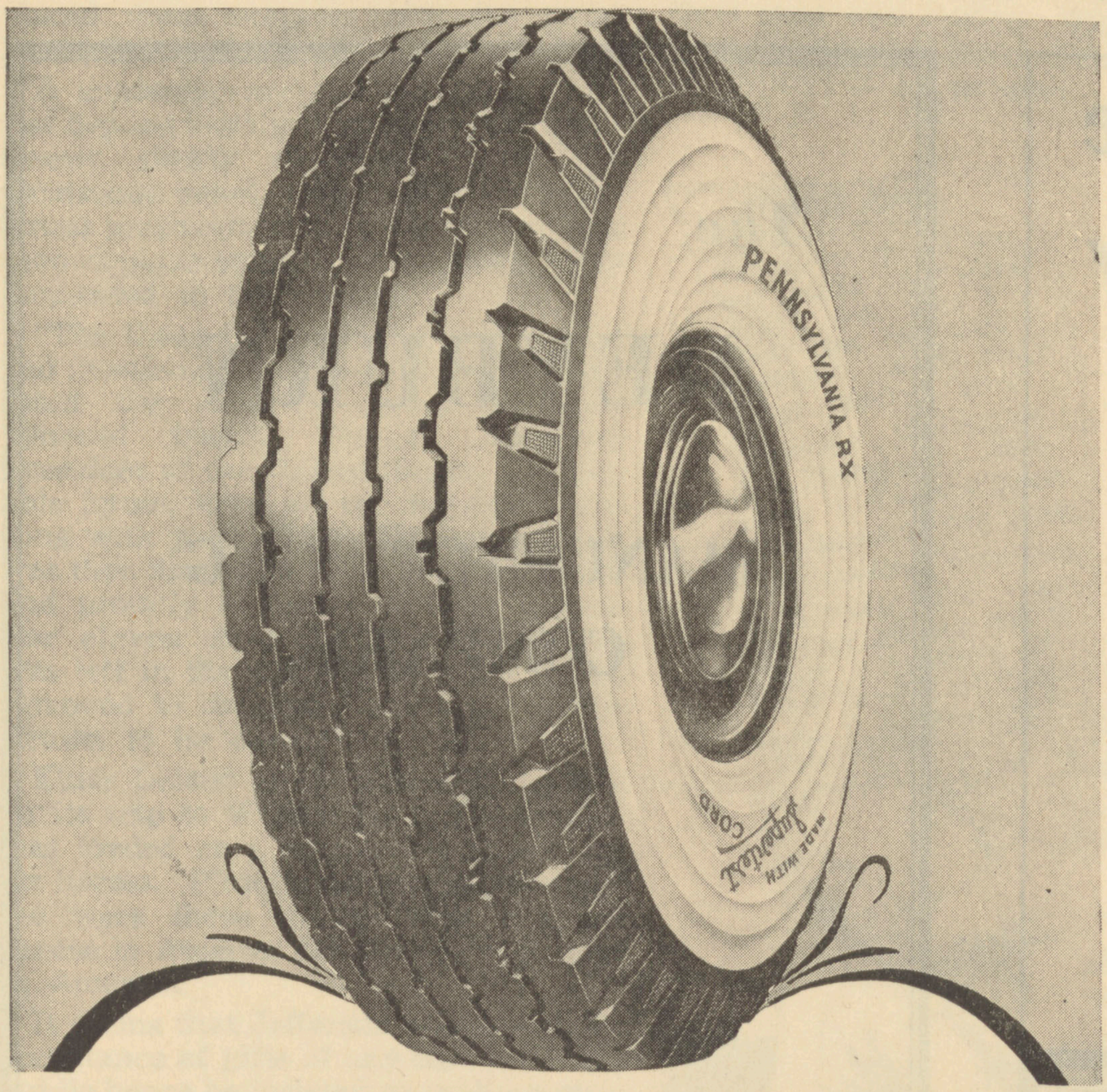
(6) Muzzle velocity does NOT come in bottles.

(7) Windage is NO LONGER put in can.

(8) When sent for two yards of elevation, ask the RANGE FINDER.

(9) In cases not covered by the above, ask your SECTION CHIEF.

Changing shirts. After a long march a Captain ordered, as a sanitary precaution, that his soldiers should change their undershirts. The orderly sergeant said that half the men had only one undershirt each. The Captain hesitated a moment, then said, "Military



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Fine Cars *deserve* Fine Tires

We proudly present the great new RX Tire. In every industry, sooner or later, some one manufacturer develops a product that over-shadows all others. THE RX IS SUCH A TIRE! In mileage endurance and riding performance, it introduces an entirely new conception of tire value.

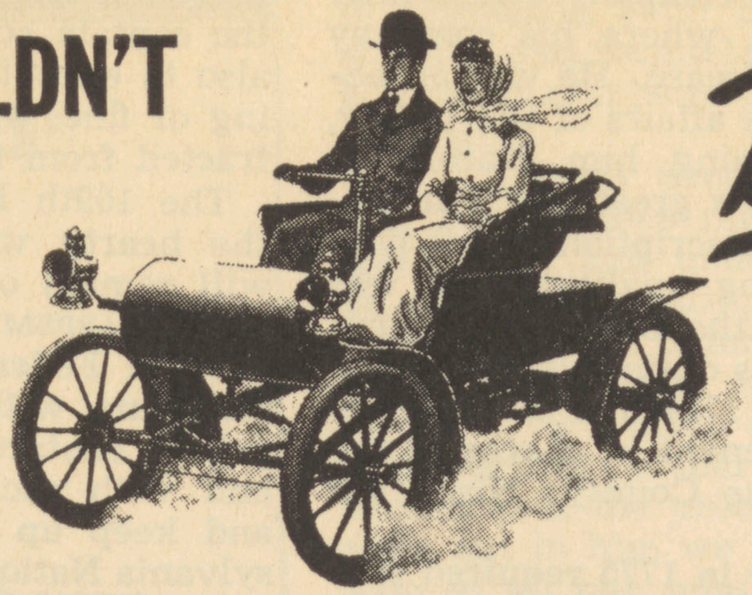
The qualities that make the RX Tire great are the direct result of two remarkable developments. One is a new PROCESS—Super-Pressure Curing—exclusive with Pennsylvania; the other is a new MATERIAL—Supertest Cord—originated by Pennsylvania. Both definitely rank among the outstanding achievements of all time in tire manufacture.

The Pennsylvania RX gives to your car a degree of comfort—of gliding, smooth, effortless riding that will positively amaze you.

Long-lasting—silent—and tops in performance and ultra-smart in appearance—a great tire for any car—an ideal tire for fine cars.

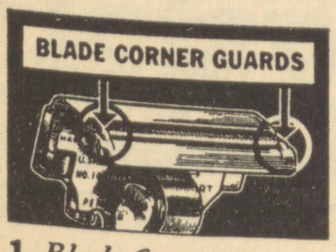
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PENNSYLVANIA

YOU WOULDN'T DRIVE A 1902 CAR

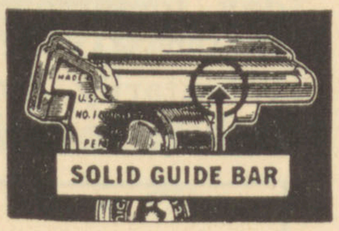


But do you shave with a razor

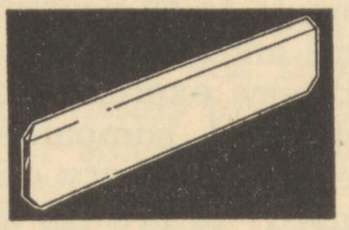
JUST AS OUT OF DATE?



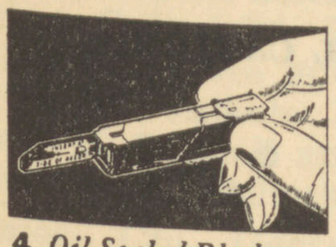
1. *Blade Corner Guards* . . . among the most important contributions to safer shaving are Schick Injector's corner guards which shield your face against nicks and scratches from sharp blade corners.



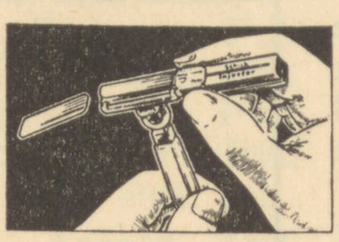
2. *Solid Guide Bar* . . . Schick Injector perfected solid "toothless" guide bar to control skin "action" in front of blade edge; avoids nicks, scratches by *flattening* skin. You can even shave against the grain.



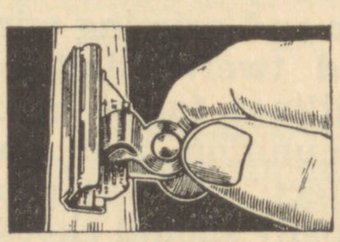
3. *Double Thick Blades* . . . Schick Blades are just as long and twice as thick as ordinary blades—3 times thicker than tissue-thin ones. Able to take a really thorough sharpening at the factory!



4. *Oil-Sealed Blades* . . . Schick Blades are sealed in this metal Injector cartridge in a bath of oil. Keen edges suspended in space. Nothing can rub or dull them. You buy blades 20 or 12 at a time.



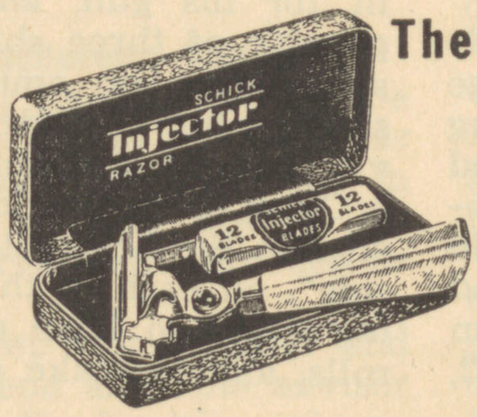
5. *Automatic Blade Change* . . . A pull and push on Injector shoots out old blade, slides in fresh one *instantly*. Nothing to take apart. Nothing to reassemble. Saves valuable time every day you shave.



6. *Instant Cleaning* . . . Nothing to take apart when you clean this razor. A quick flush under faucet does trick. No "teeth" to clog up. No wiping necessary. Here is another great time saver!

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN SAFETY RAZOR DESIGN IN MORE THAN 35 YEARS ARE FOUND IN THE SCHICK INJECTOR RAZOR

The first successful safety razors came on the scene about 1900—*40 years ago.* Since that time few really important advancements were made in razor design until the invention of the Schick magazine-type razor. Improvements in that product resulted in the Schick Injector Razor. Already, more than 5,000,000 men have switched to this up-to-date shaving instrument.



The "POPULARITY" KIT $1.00

Smart, pigskin-grain case contains Schick Injector Razor and Injector cartridge of 12 double-thick Schick Blades. 20-year razor guarantee stamped in bottom of every Kit. Magazine Repeating Razor Company, Bridgeport, Conn. and Niagara Falls, Ont.

Same prices now prevail in Canada

Lycoming Division of Aviation Corporation

Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

orders must be obeyed. Let the men change shirts with each other."

October 17, 1775. Because a King of England made an error and gave a charter to Connecticut and one to Pennsylvania with overlapping boundaries, our Wyoming Valley was settled by Connecticut Yankees. It was a costly error in lives, property and comfort but it made us a Connecticut Regiment in our first organization.

It was at a town meeting that the citizens of the Valley decided to "form themselves into companies in ye military way for ye defense of this country." This action was approved by the Legislature of Connecticut and they designated us the 24th Regiment, naming Zebulon Butler as our first Colonel. On October 17, 1775, the line officers for nine companies were commissioned: this is our birthday. The companies were located in Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Plymouth, Pittston, Hanover, Exeter and Providence, Lackaway, and Tunkhannock. In the following year the regiment was completed with the organization of the tenth company in Huntingdon and Salem Districts.

Zebulon Butler, our first commanding officer, was forty-four years of age when he assumed command. During the French and Indian Wars he had served as ensign of Connecticut Militia in the campaign against Canada in 1756. He was a farmer, trader and shopkeeper when not soldiering. When war was declared against Spain in 1762, he took part as a company commander against Havanna, where his company lost 26 men by disease. He was an active leader in the affairs of the Valley, the Indians naming him Karondegwanah, meaning "a great tree"; an appropriate name description of his outstanding, enduring qualities. He was commissioned in the Continental service but most of his duties were in Wyoming Valley in 1787 he became the first county lieutenant in charge of the militia of Luzerne County. His death occurred in 1795.

The militia law in 1775 required that all male persons, from 16 to 50 years of age, should bear arms and duly attend all musters and military exercises of the respective troops and companies wherein they were enlisted. Every enlisted man was required "to always be provided with, and have in continual readiness, a well fixed firelock, the barrel not less than three and one-half feet long-or other good firearms to the satisfaction of the company to which he doth belong; a good sword or cutlass; a worm; primer and priming wire fit for his gun, and twelve flints-on penalty of three shillings for want of such arms or ammunition and one shilling for each defect." It was provided that each Company should choose a Clerk, who should "give his attendance in the field with his sword by his side", on each of the muster or training days—to keep or call the muster rolls, and to make out the enrollment list twice each year, to be delivered to the captain commanding the company; also to execute warrants for the levying of fines against delinquents. (Extracted from the *Dallas Post.*

The 109th Field Artillery expresses the hearty wish that Lt. Kenworthy will remain on the job, knocking out the GUARDSMAN during the training year in Federal Service. Loss of the magazine will mean the loss of our prized contacts with other regiments and with each other. Keep it going and keep up the morale. The Pennsylvania National Guard, yesterday, today, tomorrow, and forever. Keep the GUARDSMAN as the voice of free men, voluntarily bonding themselves together for their mutual protection.

DODGE STEEL COMPANY

CARBON AND ALLOY ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS

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DOUBLE HOUSING AND OPENSIDE PLANERS

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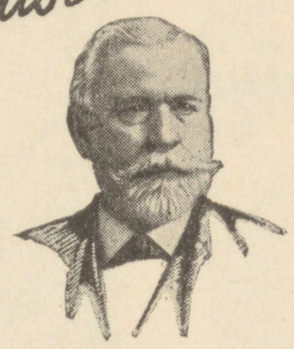
LOCOMOTIVE INJECTORS

From the pages of America's Industrial History



1824 Wm. Sellers 1905

WILLIAM SELLERS was one of the greatest mechanical geniuses America has ever known. The amazing development of this country in the past century largely through the means of machinery and machine-made products, stems from the genius of the man who developed the machine tools which formed and still form the basis of all industrial progress. Accuracy in the finishing of metal parts was the great contribution of William Sellers.

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Fire and Burglary Resisting Safes, Vault Doors, Chests, Wall Safes, and other Protective Devices.

York Safe and Lock Company

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Branches in all Principal Cities

112th

Infantry

Headquarters Co., Grove City

On November 11th this company participated in Armistice Day celebration with General Martin being the chief speaker. The program was held in Crawford Hall, Grove City College.

Six promotions include: Sgt. Dana B. Thomas; Cpl. John L. Rodgers; Pvt. 1cl. Jack F. Soose aptd. St. Sgts. Pvt. 1cl. Albert Valente aptd. Sgt.; Pvt. Thomas M. Bagnall aptd. Cpl. and Pvt. Anthony E. Krofcheck aptd. Pvt. 1cl.

Losses: Cpl. George Arnold, Cpl. Joseph J. Kiefer, Pvt. 1cl. Zygmunt J. Gursky, Pvt. 1cl. Roy K. Bagnall, Pvt. 1cl. Cecil B. King, Pvt. Gail L. Hutchison. hon. disch. Pvt. Jim B. Marvin transferred to Serv. Co. 110th Inf.

Enlistments: Lyle J. Cookson, Charles H. Commons, John E. Parker, George E. Riley and Samuel U. Grant. Edward E. Haynes reenlisted for another three-year shift.

Band Section, Erie

It is with deep regret that we have lost a true and understanding friend; an officer well equipped with a knowledge of human nature; kind and sympathetic in matters of human relations. It is not very often a man of military rank such as Colonel Monroe A. Means understands the problems of musicianship, but in him we have lost a friend who in all our minds and hearts will never be replaced.

We at this time wish to extend to the family of Colonel Monroe A. Means our sincere regrets and heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. Oscar L. Nutter, Warrant Officer and director attended the funeral at Kane on Sunday December 1st and appreciated the eulogy of Chaplain Moser of the 112th Infantry. On the Band's broadcast of Monday evening December 2d a number was played and dedicated to the memory of Colonel Means.

Medical Detachment, Butler

Our Detachment participated in the Armistice Day celebration held this year in Zelienople, a neighboring town in our county, and we will always remember the fine treatment accorded us there.

The regiment lost a fine soldier and we lost a real friend and able advisor in Major James F. Leetch, whose ability, honor and integrity were well known to all. We offer our sincerest sympathy to his family.

Only one loss this month, Pvt. 1cl. Rich Gregory joining the evergrowing army of ex-members.

Company C, Ford City

Sgt. Chas Mansfield has returned to this unit after a long absence and is a very welcome addition.

Non-Coms. of this organization have decided to throw a big Christmas party, inasmuch as it is possible that we may not be here next Christmas. (You know Co. "C" parties.)

This company is making a great drive for good recruits, even tho we have a present strength of 77 men and have hopes of losing only a few.

Captain Norman A. Moore, Commanding Officer, has received his certificate of eligibility for Major.

Schools have been very much emphasized since camp due to the vacancies created upon advancement.

Sgt. Viola, Sgt. Instructor of this Regiment, paid the unit a friendly and official visit on November 21, 1940.

Lt. Col. Eggers paid a very welcoming visit and inspection on November 7, 1940. He was preceded by Major Pond, Battalion Commander, on October 31, 1940.

At last our skating rink is paying off, as we just furnished our social room completely. Over-stuffed leather divans, chairs, and tables, plus inlaid linoleum and venetian blinds.

"BREATHING BACK"
canda cloth
UPHOLSTERY

COLLINS & AIKMAN CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA. NEW YORK CITY

Manufacturers of
Fine Fabrics for Furniture, Automobiles, Buses,
Railroad Cars and Women's Wear

VELVETS
CA-VEL
OF ENDURING BEAUTY

Company D, Butler

Company "D" has finally discharged all of the married men and men with dependents and it was a sorry separation for some of the boys that have been around for a good many years. Supply Sergeant Hurley has completed over 20 years of service. Cpl. McCullough has completed over 15 years' service and Sgt. Leith has completed over 10 years' service. The rest of the fellows who served their tenure in the National Guard are Cpl. Madden, Pvts. 1cl. Gray, Strella, Tucci and Pvts. Bowser, Moore, Potochny and Scarnato.

Some of the new fellows we welcome into the company are Achezinski, Biffaretti, DeRita, DeSantis, Galson, Grence, Holom and Layterin.

Sgt. McKay and Cpl. Barber are to be congratulated as they were discharged and immediately reenlisted.

Company F, Erie

To this date all but one or two of our married men have been discharged. Thru force of habit they come around on drill night, their faces rather long.

Plans for the Officer's Military Ball are rapidly being completed. The date of this Ball is New Year's Eve, and as it may be the last one for some time, it has the earmarks of being quite a party.

Just learned that Supply Sergeant Victor O. Hill was with our Regiment during the World War I. These old timers just can't get enough. He came back in July of this year. The old camp fever is beginning to boil around here. Instead of talk of the holidays, all we hear is talk of anticipation of the coming year's training. I bet there will be many an old timer with a tear running down his cheek as his Company leaves him behind. Maybe some day the Guard will be together again as a Guard unit in good old Indiantown Gap. I hope so. (I'm one of the old timers.)

Company I, Warren

In qualifying our recruits with the small bore rifle, we find quite a number who will be desirable for a rifle team and will no doubt give the older men some keen competition in any future matches.

The Veterans Club and the American Legion of Warren, Pa. sponsored a benefit dance on December 5th for the benefit of this organization in order that the Company might have some funds with which to secure anything that might be of benefit or help to the boys while at Indiantown Gap for the year's training.

Many of our older men have been discharged because of dependents which necessitates many more recruits than usual. It will be some time before we will be entirely familiar with all of these men but they are finding us quite congenial and becoming familiar with the rules and regulations of Army Life.

Hq. Co., 2d Bn., Erie

We welcome Pvt. John Bille as a recruit.

Training films have been shown to

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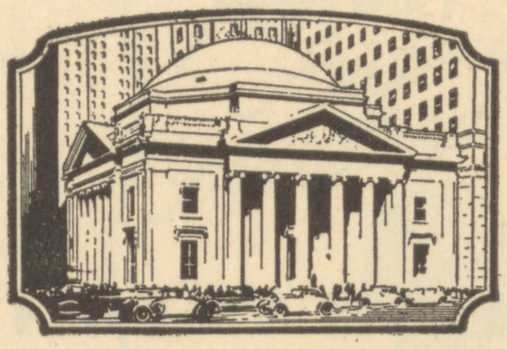

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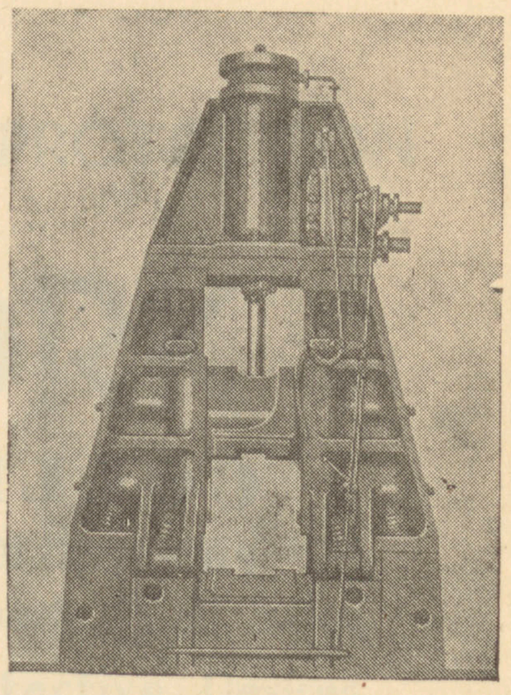

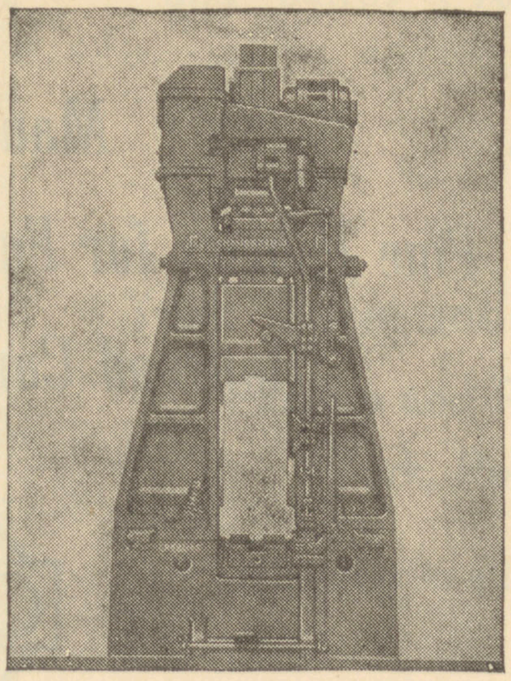

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members of the Bn. during the last few months. One film was on aircraft in attack on an enemy airdrome. This film showed the men that an attack like this is a lot more complicated than just a bunch of planes dropping their bombs as they fly over their target.

Company L, Franklin

In leaving for the cantonment we part company with the following because of dependents: Sgts. Don Beatty, Walter Hamilton, and Maurice Hardenburg; Cpls. Jack Hardenburg, George Richardson, Harry Means, Raymond Staron, William Stuck, and Ralph D. Tarr; Pvts. 1cl. Richard Wolfe, Frank Dickert, Harold DeWoody, Marvin M. Reynolds and Edward L. Beatty, Jr.; Pvts. Chas. Carner, Lawrence McVay, John Pyle, Robert Jackson, James Gibbens, James Black, Theodore Denny, Allen J. Drake, Kenneth Hughes, and John Maxwell.

Recruits since Camp: Paul C. Huddelson, Wallace E. Prichard, Jack Nellis, Bruce R. Dille, Donald P. Lawson, Willard B. Klinger, Raymond P. Handby, Adelmer F. Green, Darwin B. Beers, Paul J. O'Brien, Albert F. Green, and Kenneth H. Beebe.

Cpls. Floyd E. Jones has passed out cigars in honor of the bride whom he will leave behind on induction.

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—Fifth Corps Area News.

"Darling, may I kiss your hand," asked the bashful young marine with old-fashioned ways.

"Sure kid, hop to it," replied the modern gal, "but be careful you don't burn your nose on my cigarette."

—Leatherneck.

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ARMY SUSPENDS USE OF SABER

THE War Department announced on November 12, 1940, that the use of sabers by officers on duty with troops, and the training or instruction in the use of sabers by officers, will be discontinued during the present emergency.

At the same time the War Department ordered that the Sam Browne belt (officer's belt) will be worn only on those occasions when the service coat or blouse is worn and arms are not carried by officers. Local commanders are authorized to dispense with the carrying of arms by officers at ceremonies.

When the pistol is carried by an officer wearing the service coat or blouse or olive drab shirt, it was further ordered, the officer's web pistol belt will be worn.

On September 30 last the War Department published an order stipulating that during the present emergency officers who do not possess sabers will not be required to purchase them.

—A. & N. J.

Medieval Mother—"Hast Sir Gordon yet asked thee for thy hand in wedlock?"

Daughter—"Not yet, Mother, but the Knight is still young."

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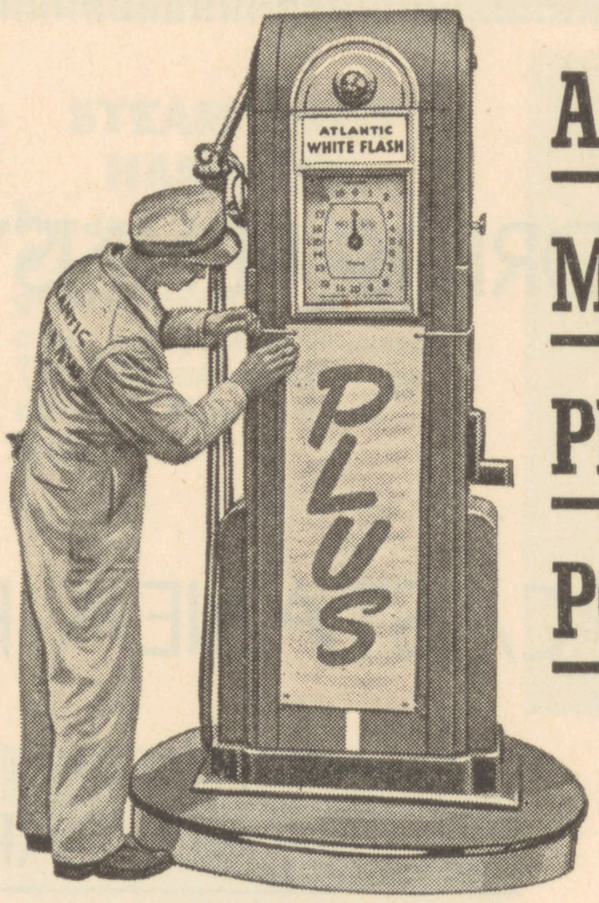
McKeesport National Guardsmen



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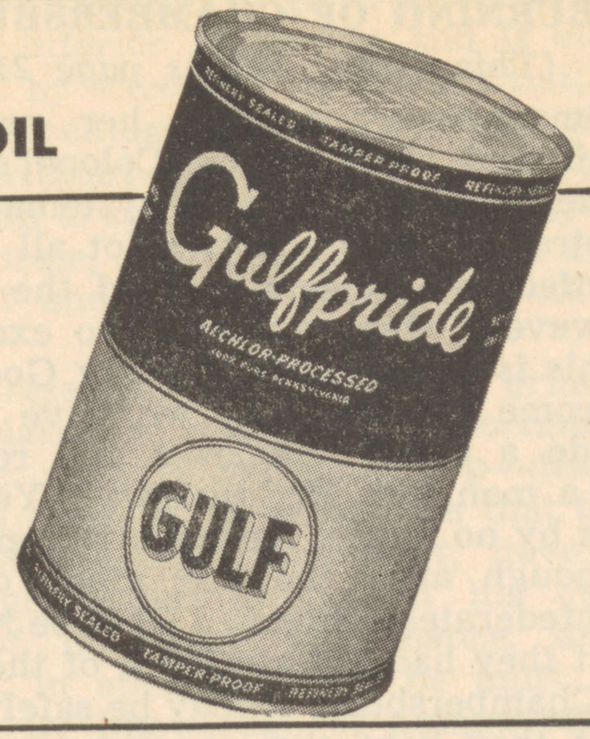

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(This article begins page 21)

themselves by reading her personal mail and stealing the Colonel's gold watch, while their men systematically destroyed the property. Not all of the Confederate officers enjoyed the work, however. One was heard to exclaim: "This is awful work. Oh my God, has it come to this, that we have to be made a band of thieves and robbers by a man like *McCausland!*" Yet this was by no means the majority opinion; although after the war many of the Confederates concerned let it be known that they had not approved of the sack of Chambersburg, it may be safely said that they kept their repugnance well hidden while the burning was in progress.

At eleven o'clock *McCausland* gathered his men together and withdrew from Chambersburg, headed to the southwest. He left behind him a town of blackened ruins of which only the outskirts remained standing. The Court House, the Town Hall, two churches, the bank, the printing plant, every store and hotel, and most of the mills and factories were burned. A total of 537 buildings and outbuildings of all descriptions were reduced to ashes at an estimated loss of three million dollars. Two hours later, Averill and the exhausted Union cavalry arrived, to be greeted by the despairing clamor of three thousand homeless and poverty stricken people.

III

Revenge of a sort was forthcoming. Averill disregarded the weariness of his troopers and marched steadily after the retreating rebels. The trail was not hard to follow: the road was dotted with abandoned loot, and a considerable number of prisoners were taken among the drunken stragglers who had fallen by the wayside. Finally, just before dawn on the morning of August 7th, Averill caught up with *McCausland,* and surprised the Confederates in camp at Moorfield, West Virginia. Shouting, "No quarter! Remember Chambersburg!" the Union troops attacked and completely routed *McCausland's* brigades. This disaster, in *Early's* words, "had a very damaging effect upon my cavalry for the rest of the campaign." Two days later the relentless Sheridan began his famous Valley campaign, which ended, that fall, in the destruction of *Early's* command and the closing of the Shenandoah to the Confederates forever.

There can be no question that the burning of Chambersburg was unjustified from a military point of view. The town had not been defended, nor was it a garrison town or a military establishment of any kind. Neither is there any question about the responsibility for the burning. After the war *Early* briefly summed up the action in his autobiography: "For this act I, alone, am responsible, as the officers engaged in it were simply executing my orders, and had no discretion left them." Remorseless to the end, *Early* added, "I see no reason to repent my action on this occasion."

Two years later, in 1866, the state of Pennsylvania decided that it had been lax in its duties of protecting its citizens, and that therefore the Chambersburgers were deserving of some remuneration from the state treasury—certainly a just decision, in all truth. A commission was appointed to investigate the extent of the loss, and, naturally enough, the claims were reduced as far as possible. The commission reported that the Chambersburgers had suffered damages in real estate to the amount of $713,294.34, and in personal property to the amount of $915,137.24, or a total loss of $1,628,431.58—just over half of the original estimate. To meet this the state appropriated $500,000, to be distributed in proportion to the amount of the recipient's loss.

In 1868, a second commission estimated the total loss of Franklin County—of which Chambersburg was the county seat—to have been $2,417,165.57 during the war. This appears more significant when placed beside the same commission's report on the combined losses of the six other border

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counties: Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Fulton, Perry and York counties altogether were damaged, it was decided, only to the extent of $904,617.53. Finally, in 1871 an additional $300,000 was appropriated by the state of Pennsylvania to be divided among the Chambersburgers.

The burning of Chambersburg has long since been forgotten, lost in the flood of southern sentimentality which still engulfs the country. But it is a pertinent incident to recall when such epics as Miss Mitchell's are discussed, for indeed the South was not blameless.

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"Your son has a great thirst for knowledge."

"He gets the knowledge from me and the thirst from his father."

GENERAL DRUM'S OBJECTIVES

(Article begins page 4)

dure hardships in an understanding way is necessary in creating the fighting Army we must have.

Discipline has a broader significance than mere punishment. It is an asset insuring mutual respect and combined team success. Its objective is an authoritative control producing combined effective action. It should produce willingness, enthusiasm, understanding, fair play and a fair division of the burdens and sacrifices of service. Its application is an element of leadership and leadership is frequently judged thereby. It is secured through mental, moral and physical training combined with an intelligent understanding of the reasons for standards and conduct and the objectives in view.

Discipline should be characterized by pride in organization and a competitive desire to succeed—to lead; by mental and physical courage to endure hardship; by cheerful and intelligent obedience to orders; by pride in oneself, displayed by an aggressive attitude and an outstanding military bearing and neatness; and finally by helpfulness and team work between fellow soldiers and subordinate units, thereby cementing a group into a cohesive fighting unit of the first order. Confidence in and respect for superiors results in the highest discipline.

Poor discipline is generally the result of inferior leadership and is evidenced by excessive courts-martial; a high percentage of desertion and absence without leave; slovenly dress, inattention to saluting, display of temper, low morale, lack of aggressiveness and interest and general inefficiency of a unit.

In presenting the foregoing principles relating to *equality of opportunity—pride of service—leadership—discipline,* I desire to re-emphasize that the successful leader must, *first,* have a thorough understanding on his own part of their full significance, and, *second,* in applying them he must be guided by knowledge of human relations and seek to secure results in each case through a common sense, practical, intelligent approach. Further, he must constantly keep in mind the twin objectives of the selective service law, i.e. (1) to train an adequate military force to defend the nation, and (2) to return to civil life young Americans inculcated with a high sense of duty and patriotism.

H. A. DRUM,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

Strong and bitter words indicate a weak cause.—*Victor Hugo.*

Usually, the men we'd like to help don't ask for help.

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(Article begins page 9)

manders, and other reviewing authorities are authorized to waive physical defects existing at the time of entry upon active duty if such defects will not interfere with the satisfactory performance of field duties appropriate to the grade and assignment of the individual concerned, and if the nature of the defect is such that it is not likely to be aggravated to a disabling degree as a result of active military service.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

The following Tables of Organization are applicable in connection with National Guard units of the arms and services at the present time:

(1) *For National Guard officers.* The officer strength of National Guard units of the various arms and services will conform to the old Regular Army peace Tables of Organization. (T/O in effect 9/1/40).

(2) *For enlisted men.* (a) The enlisted strength of National Guard units of the various arms and services will conform to current National Guard Tables of Organization.

(b) All National Guard units ordered into active Federal service will be inducted at existing strength, which will include both active and inactive National Guard personnel. The total of the active and inactive enlisted strength will not exceed Regular Army peace strength Tables of Organization in effect September 1, 1940. Companies, batteries, troops, and similar units, may be authorized to exceed peace strength enlisted requirements provided the total strength of the regiment or similar organization does not exceed peace strength. Inequalities in the strength of subordinate elements of regiments and corresponding units will be adjusted by transfers within the regiment after concentration.

TO FIELD SERVICE

1. The following National Guard units have been inducted into the Army of the United States for active military service for a period of twelve (12) consecutive months, unless sooner relieved. The dates of induction of these units, together with present assigned training areas are given below:

Units	States	Present Training Area
	Date of Induction 9-16-40	
44th Div (less Tank Co)	N. J. & N. Y.	Fort Dix, New Jersey
30th Div (less Tank Co)	N. C., Tenn., S. C. & Ga.	Camp Jackson, So. Car.
45th Div (less Tank Co)	Okla., Ariz., Colo.	Fort Sill, Okla.
41st Div (less Tank Co)	Wash., Idaho, Ore. Mont. & Wyo.	Fort Lewis, Wash.
197th CA (AA)	New Hampshire	Camp Hulen, Texas
198th CA (AA)	Delaware	Camp Upton, N. Y. (Temporary location until AA firing center near Savannah, Ga. becomes available).
202d CA (AA)	Illinois	Fort Bliss, Texas
203d CA (AA)	Missouri	Camp Hulen, Texas
211th CA (AA)	Massachusetts	Camp Hulen, Texas
213th CA (AA)	Pennsylvania	Virginia State Camp, Virginia Beach, Va. (Temporary location until AA firing center near Savannah Ga. becomes available)
251st CA (AA)	California	Ventura, Calif. (Temporary location until camp site near March Field, Calif. becomes available)
244th CA (155mm Gun)	New York	Virginia State Camp, Va.
250th CA (155mm Gun)	California	Camp McQuaide, Calif.
252d CA (155mm Gun)	No. Carolina	Harbor Defenses, Charleston, So. Car. (One battalion will be sent temporarily to Fort Screven, Fla.)
240th CA (HD)	Maine	Harbor Defenses, Portland, Me.
241st CA (HD)	Massachusetts	Harbor Defenses, Boston, Mass.
242d CA (HD)	Connecticut	Harbor Defenses, Long Island Sound
243d CA (HD)	Rhode Island	Harbor Defenses, Narragansett Bay
245th CA (HD)	New York	Harbor Defenses, Sandy Hook
246th CA (HD)	Virginia	Harbor Defenses, Chesapeake Bay

Units	States	Present Training Area
248th CA (HD)	Washington	Harbor Defenses, Puget Sound
249th CA (HD)	Oregon	Harbor Defenses, Columbia (Temporary to Camp Clatsop, Oregon)
105th Obs Sq	Tennessee	Columbia, South Carolina
119th Obs Sq	New Jersey	Fort Dix, New Jersey
154th Obs Sq	Arkansas	Fort Sill, Okla.
116th Obs Sq	Washington	Fort Lewis, Washington
Date of Induction 10-15-40		
27th Div (less Tank Co)	New York	Fort McClellan, Ala.
37th Div (less Tank Co & Cos F & I, 112th Med Rgt)	Ohio	Camp Shelby, Miss.
32d Div (less Tank Co)	Mich. & Wisc.	Camp Beauregard, La.
102d Obs Sq	New York	Fort McClellan, Ala.
153d Obs Sq	Mississippi	Meridian, Miss.
107th Obs Sq	Michigan	Camp Beauregard, La.
Hq & Hq Co, 92d Inf Brig; 295th Inf; 296th Inf; 1st Bn, 253d CA (155mm Gun); 1st Bn, 162d FA (75mm Trk-D); 1st Bn, 201st CA (AA); 1st Bn, 130th Engrs (combat)	Puerto Rican Department	To be stationed as directed by the Department Commander.
298th Infantry	Hawaiian Dept.	To be stationed as directed by the Department commander.
299th Infantry	Hawaiian Dept.	
Date of Induction 11-18-40		
56th Cavalry Brigade	Texas	Fort Bliss, Texas

2. The following National Guard units are to be inducted into the Federal service for a period of twelve (12) months, unless sooner relieved, on Monday, November 25, 1940. The assigned training areas are as shown below:

Units	States	Assigned Training Area
31st Div (less Tank Co)	Fla., Ala., Miss., La.	Camp Blanding, Florida
36th Div (less Tank Co)	Texas	Brownwood, Texas
106th Obs Sq	Alabama	Jacksonville, Fla.
111th Obs Sq	Texas	Brownwood, Texas
112th Obs Sq	Ohio	Columbia, So. Car.
106th Cav (Horse-Mech)	Illinois	Camp Beauregard, La.
147th FA (75mm Gun Trk-D)	South Dakota	Camp Ord, Calif.
102d Radio Intelligence Co	California	Camp Ord, Calif.
128th FA (75mm Gun Trk-D)	Missouri	Camp Jackson, So. Car.
214th CA (AA)	Georgia	Savannah Antiaircraft Firing Center, Ga.
192d Tank Battalion	Wisc., Ill., Ohio, Ky.	Fort Knox, Kentucky

3. The following National Guard units are to be inducted into the Federal service for a period of twelve (12) months, unless sooner relieved, on Monday, December 23, 1940. The assigned training areas are as shown below:

Units	States	Assigned Training Area
35th Div (less Tank Co)	Nebr., Kans., Mo.	Camp Robinson, Ark.
153d Infantry	Arkansas	Camp Robinson, Ark.
110th Obs Sq	Missouri	Little Rock, Ark.

4. 5th Priority—January 3-19, 1941 (Exact dates of induction unknown at this date.)

26th Division	Mass.	Camp Edwards, Mass.
28th Division	Pa.	Indiantown Gap, Pa.
29th Division	Va., Md. & D. C.	Fort Meade, Md.
33d Division	Ill.	Camp Peay, Tullahoma, Tenn.
34th Division	N. D., S. D., Minn. & Iowa	Camp Beauregard, La. (Area 18)
38th Division	Ind., Ky., & W. Va.	Camp Shelby, Miss.
40th Division	Calif., Utah & Nev.	Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.
43d Division	Maine, Vt., Conn. & R. I.	Camp Blanding, Fla.

Assigned training areas shown above are tentative in nature only and are subject to change.

5. The above dates of induction, together with composition of priorities, are subject to change. Thus, these plans are announced as tentative only.

6. The War Department has not yet determined either the dates of induction of the remaining National Guard units in the various States or the training areas to which such units are to be sent.

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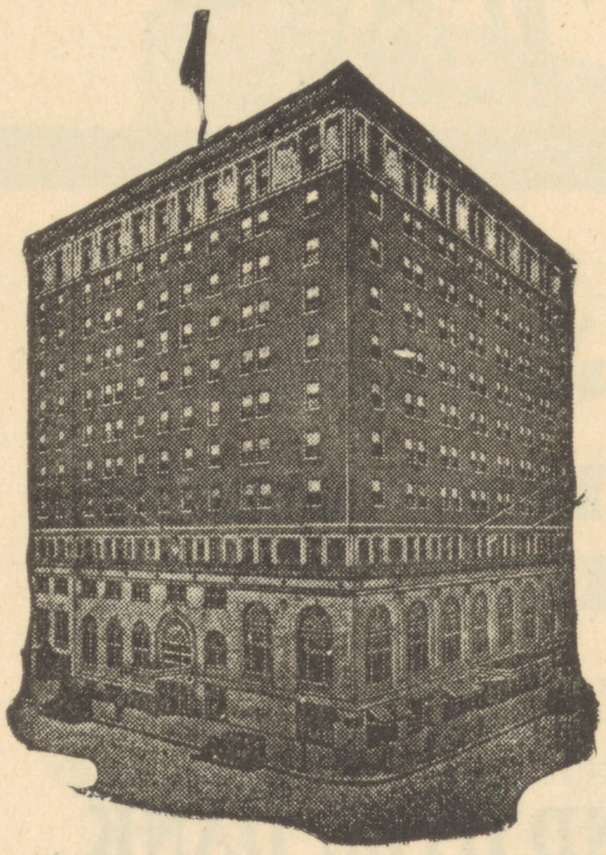

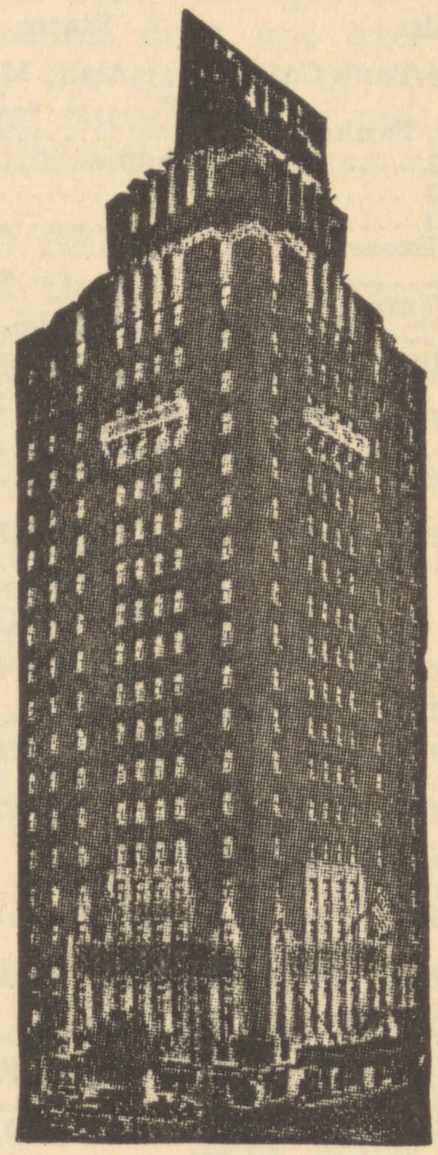

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